IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,131.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
13th Dec.	CALEDONIA	8950	.....	.....
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	.....
17th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
31st ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	.....
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
*29th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	..
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
15th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE "A" rate.	SINGLE "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or	495	891 or	742-8
To LONDON	627 or	528	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lhasa.....2,184 Mon. 8th Dec. 11 a.m. *P. D & C.M.
Kasara...1,195 Thurs. 11th Dec. 9 a. m. † C.M.
Dwarka...1,695 Friday 12th Dec. ‡ 6 a. m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 11th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Tuesday the 9th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday 11th Dec
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 25th ,,
†Purnea	3306	,, 8th Jan.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 22nd ,,

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
8th December, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Nera.....	5685	Vallat ..	17th Dec. 1914.
Sydney	4118	Leveque..	13th Jan.
Caledonien....	4140	Fabre....	11th Feb.
armand Behic..	385	Rosati..	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont ..	8th April.
Austr alien.....	6365	Costa ..	6th May.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ..	,,	891	743	405
To London (single) ..	,,	660	528	270
Do. (return)...	,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913.
Firenze.....	3879	Merio	16th Dec. 1914.
Porto Said....	5310	Molle	13th Jan.
Principe di Piemonte	6365	Viglienzoni	10th Feb.
A Steamer....	6000	X....	10th Mar.
....	6000	....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY.

INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket .	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... ,, ,, 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

FINGER RING NOVELTIES.

Finger rings are considered the most interesting of all forms of personal adornment and it is, therefore, only natural that they should carry sympathetic concern and value. As an ornament, and like the engagement ring which is never discarded, the finger ring can be worn at all times; it is not even considered out of place if worn with a morning gown when other gem-set jewelry would appear incongruous and out of taste.

The diamond still appears to be the favourite or popular gem for finger rings; it holds first place also, by selection, as the chief gem in most other forms of ornaments.

OUR COLLECTION OF DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

is of unapproached quality. Though many show a decided preference for a ring set entirely with diamonds, there is also satisfaction to be found in costly coloured stones which are as full of beauty and symbolism as the *diamond*, which signifies light, innocence, life and joy. The *ruby*—signifying divine power and love, dignity and royalty. The *sapphire*—all heavenly virtues. The *emerald*—hopes of immortality. The *pearl*—purity, innocence and humility. Any of these gems set in the centre with a cluster of small diamonds encircling them or set in half hoop form, alternately with diamonds, make up quite attractively. The Persians esteemed these coloured stones more highly than the diamond and in the matter of choice give the diamond the fifth place. The Portuguese, in the order of preference, give the diamond the third place, the emerald first. There is a parallel to this at the present time, for the diamond is to-day far exceeded in price by the emerald and is almost equalled in price by the ruby, while the pearl of fine colour and skin outclasses all classic gems. These comparisons, of course, refer to gems of the same size and possessing the same perfection of form when cut.

Half an hour spent in looking over our unparalleled collection of Rings and other novelties of this Season's collection, will give you the utmost pleasure. We are told that novelty is always interesting, being an essential attribute to the beautiful. It is certainly the great parent of pleasure.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH, (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150 in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150 ,, ,,	
Chester	125 ,, ,,	
Devoe's	125 ,, ,,	
Monkey	125 ,, ,,	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, ETC., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

X'mas List on application.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1913.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his office, Ballard Road, up till 1 P. M. (S.T.), on MONDAY, 15th December 1913, for the supply of about 750 tons, South Hetton or Bates Lancashire Smithy Nuts for the year 1914.

1. A deposit of Rs. 750 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with Schedule, Specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Smithy Nuts."
4. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
6. Each tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal instructions of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 2nd December 1913.

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENT HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI who himself is a large creditor and shareholder of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK, Ld., has been requested by many creditors and shareholders of the said Bank to call a meeting of the creditors and shareholders to ascertain their views as to the best way of winding up the said Bank and as to all other matters relating thereto.

Notice is therefore hereby given that a MEETING of the creditors and shareholders of the said Bank will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1913, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the premises, in Esplanade Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Evans, Fraser & Co., at which time and place all the creditors and shareholders of the said Bank are requested to attend.—Dated this 5th day of December, 1913.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co.
Solicitors to H. H. The
Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for MINERAL AXLE OIL" are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of high grade Summer Mineral Axle Oil to be delivered in 5 monthly instalments and 1,000 tons of high grade Winter Mineral Axle Oil to be delivered in 6 monthly instalments. The contract will be for a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st April, 1914. The first instalment of Summer Oil being delivered by that date and the last instalment by the 1st of August and the first instalment of Winter Oil by the 1st day of October, 1914.

Tenders must reach the Agent, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, by 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, 1914, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to present.

The Oil to be supplied must be in accordance with the following specifications:—

SUMMER-OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit	0·890 to 0·920.
Flash point closed test ...	Over 380° Fahrenheit.
Viscosity (Redwoods) at 140° Fahrenheit ...	...30 to 500 Secs.
Cold test setting point ...	...10° to 14° Fahrenheit

WINTER-OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit	...0·890 to 0·920.
Flash point closed test ...	Over 380° Fahrenheit
Viscosity (Redwoods) at 140° Fahrenheit... ...	300 to 360 Secs
Cold test setting point ...	20° to 22° Fah

Form of Tender with full particulars of conditions of Contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy which amount must be remitted with application for tenders. No tenders will be considered unless submitted on this form.

If Tenderers are not actual manufacturers, they must at the time of tendering give the names of the manufacturers of the Oils they propose to supply and state where the works are situated.

A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or currency notes, must be deposited with the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Mineral Axle Oil" and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender. They should post this amount in advance so as to allow sufficient time for a receipt to reach them before submitting the tender. Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted. Tenders received without such receipts will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or part of a tender or to assign any reasons for non-acceptance of a tender and can reject the whole or any part of any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore,
dated 19th November, 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bill of Lading per s.s. "ATTILA" of the Hungarian-Levant Line are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to apply to this OFFICE for DELIVERY ORDERS and to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Prince's Dock Shed No. D and E.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of HAY of the best quality for the above-named Hospital will be received by the undersigned between 3 and 5 P. M., daily, till MONDAY, the 15th December 1913.

For particulars etc., apply to

NAVROSJI HORMASJI COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
"Apollo House," 32, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882
and
In the matter of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

MARUTIRAO NAIKOBA KADAM of Jamkhindi, Hindu Inhabitant, Master of Polo in the service of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhindi, at present temporarily residing at Sirdar Graha outside the Fort... Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 29th day of November, 1913, presented to the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar by the Petitioner abovenamed, a creditor of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar on the 19th day of December, 1913, instead of the 16th December as previously advertised and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same. Dated this 1st day of December, 1913.

CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"

Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.

Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Where the big films are.

"O. H. M. S."

A thrilling story of spies and diplomacy and a wife's devotion.

Funny all through.

HERO WORSHIP.

M. Prince in the leading part.

till more Laughter.

MAX AS MUSICIAN.

There's nobody like Max.

For the ear as well as the eye.

LITTLE ZOLA.

Fifty inches of Fun.

TOWN HALL

THURSDAY, 18th Dec. 1913 at 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

PATRONS.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

VICE PATRON AND PRESIDENT.

His Excellency Rear Admiral Richard Peirie, C.B., M.V.O., Commander-in-Chief of H.M. Naval Forces in the East Indies.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. ORR, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SECOND CONCERT.
SEASON 1913-14.

At which His Excellency the Governor and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon have expressed their intention of being present.

FAUST
(GOUNOD).

Faust .....Mr. G. W. JOHNSON.
Mephistopheles.EUGEN OSSIPOFF.
Valentine .....Mr. A. L. GUIBARA.
Nagner .....Mr. EDWIN GELLETT.
Margarita .....Mrs. E. F. HALLIWELL.
Siebel .....Mrs. C. C. WATSON.
Martha .....Mrs. A. L. GUIBARA.
With
Chorus of 70 voices.
Orchestra ...H. E. the Governor's Band.
Conductor...EDWARD BEHR.

Reserved Seats Rs. 4.
Plan at MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1913-14.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days, commencing on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1913, and ending on SATURDAY, 7th March, 1914.

EXTRA MEETINGS, 10 DAYS, and BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—

WHOLE SEASON, 15 DAYS' RACING.

Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 45 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club. Rs. 50 each.
Ladies ... ... Rs. 15 each
(Bombay Races only 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st and 25th February, 1914.)

Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 25 each
Non-Members of the Turf Club. Rs. 25 each
Ladies ... ... Rs. 5 each

To MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, a ticket will be issued; to NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, a book containing Coupons for each day.

SEASON TICKETS and BOOKS of COUPONS are not transferable.

LADIES' tickets are NOT AVAILABLE for CHILDREN.

No TICKETS or BOOKS of COUPONS will be issued without payment.

Season tickets and Books of Coupons may be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay

DAY TICKETS.

The Rates of Admission are as follows :—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman ...	5 0	Gentleman...	6 0
Lady	2 0	Lady... ...	3 0
Lawn	1 0	Lawn... ...	1 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman ...	1 8	Gentleman ...	1 8
Lady	1 0	Lady ...	1 0

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only.

N. B.—All Tickets of Admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club
Bombay, 20th November, 1913.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the 'Bombay Gazette' Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

MAUD ALLAN

Not having yet completely recovered from the effects of the recent accident will be

UNABLE TO APPEAR
AT THE OPERA HOUSE THIS WEEK AS ANNOUNCED.

THE
CHERNIAVSKY TRIO
WILL GIVE
THREE CONCERTS
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
At half the PRICES Viz :—
Stalls Rs. 5 and 3-8, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery (unreserved) Re. 1.

Tickets already booked for these nights will be available for the concerts and half the money paid for these will be refunded on application to ROSE and Co. or at the Opera House before the concerts.

Seats booked for Friday and Saturday can be exchanged for any of the Three Cherniavsky Concerts or the money paid will be refunded at ROSE and Co.

CHERNIAVSKY TRIO
THREE CONCERTS
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
At 9-30 P.M.

BOX PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

TUESDAY'S PROGRAMME :—Trio Arnesky ; Nocturne Chopin, Hungarian Rhapsodie Liszt, Sommernacht Sulzer, Hungarian Rhapsodie Popper, Faust Fantasie Wieniawsky, Barcarolle Offenbach, Hungarian Dance Brahms Finale.

Copy Right.

TOWN HALL
BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT
MONDAY, Dec. 8th.
AT
9-30 P. M.
THE
ENGLISH SEXTETTE
(under distinguished Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR.)
A CLASSICAL
AND
HUMOUROUS
ENTERTAINMENT.

SEATS—Rs. 5, 3, and 2
From ROSE & Co., where plan can be seen.

MATHILDE
OR
FALSE FRIEND'S FATE!
3,500 FEET LONG DRAMA
AT
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
"ALL IN VAIN"
A THRILLING CIRCUS ROMANCE.
NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
NEW PROGRAMME
REPLETE
WITH SENSATIONS.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEE
5-15 to 6-45
and
7 to 8-30 ; 9 to 10-30 and
11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD
Telephone No. 1266.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance. extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

TO-NIGHT!

A DRAMA OF INTENSE HUMAN INTEREST

AT THE FOOT OF THE SCAFFOLD

The story of a man who almost became a victim of circumstantial evidence.

DEEP PATHOS! STIRRING SCENES!

THE COMICS THIS WEEK ARE "GREAT."

HAWKEYE FALLS IN LOVE | SAMMY'S PHYSICAL CULTURE.

TWO GOOD LAUGHTER-MAKERS.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS :—SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... "	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912.....	Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, "	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July, "	Rs.	52,00,000
30th December "	Rs.	1,00,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London.
Manager.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS.
HULL, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 9. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—An upright grand PIANO, in good condition, any offers. Apply to Box No. 902, care of this Paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, [illegible] Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—BOARD and RESIDENCE, by a European Couple. Apply Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—GRADUATES, knowing accounts. Preference will be given to those who have a full knowledge of Mathematics. Apply Box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED, NEWS COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Term moderate. Apply Box No. 955, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WANTED TWO ASSISTANTS (one for weaving and the other for spinning), for the Textile Department. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100. Applicants must possess practical experience in mill work. Apply before 31st December, 1913.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.
5th Dec., 1913.

WANTED.—A PURE EUROPEAN NURSERY GOVERNESS, for a boy of six. Salary Rupees thirty-five per mensem and all found. Address at once, Mrs. Beyts, care of Cantonment Magistrate, Aurungabad, Deccan.

WANTED, for MARRIED COUPLE, BOARD and RESIDENCE, Colaba preferred. Terms must be moderate. Two rooms with bath-room attached without board would suit. Apply—

DHUN BUILDING,
North Side (Top Floor),
Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED.—Good GOANESE COOK for Officers Mess. Apply stating salary and forwarding testimonials to Box No. 937, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

A EUROPEAN LADY WANTS a competent NURSE. Apply Box No. 918, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?

Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—

JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. The
Agakhan, G.C.S.I.,
Jail Road, Umerkhadi, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

BRANDIES

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY
of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India,
(40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 120.
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old,
Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 56.
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY
Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 50.

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Arcadia, 3,573 tons, Captain S. Barchain, sailed on Saturday for Aden with a general cargo, mail and passengers.

The steamer Killin, 2,757 tons, Captain J. Wilson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Culna, 3,963 tons, Captain J. Farguharson, sailed on Saturday for Antewerp with the same bottom cargo, a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Santhia, 3,352 tons Captain J. W. Robertson, sailed on Saturday for Calicut, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain A Longstaff, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Venice S. N. Co's steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons Captain E. Galls, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Ostmark, 2,706 tons Captain B. P. Peter, sailed on Sunday for Hamburg, via Karachi with the same bottom and a general cargo.

The steamer President 2,486 tons, Captain T. Schutt, sailed on Sunday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Kt. of the Thistle, 4,786 tons, Captain G. S. Baker sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Seistan 2,711 tons Captain Ray Forbes, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon the 27th November with a cargo of rice.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Mansari, 2,048 tons, Captain H. Gore arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, November 22nd with 676 pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi December 4th with a general cargo, mail and passengers.

The B. I. S N Co's steamer Lindula, 2183 tons captain W Beresford arrived in harbour on saturday from Busrah via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers

The steamer Hild 1144 tons captain J Salvesen arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber

The Italian Mail S N Co's steamer Firenze 2322 tons Captain M Giavarin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers,

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus.....Camdr Hill.....R Navy
Rewa.....Capt Thos Kerr... Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 6.

Atilla.....2065 Bestuli .....A L S N Co
Athamas.....2476 Zaelles..... T M and Co
Albert Travers...2446 Questa .....T M Co
Baron Fairlie...2323 Foley .....W and A G Co
Caledonia .....2439 Dowel l... .. P and O Co
Chindwara.....3207 Williams..... M M & Co
Rosenco .....994 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Iwani.....2979 Lyons .. T Morrison & Co
Inverness.....2410 Venus...W and A G and Co
Khosrou..2410 Hanifah...Jeddah...T M and Co
Kanzler .....1865 S Smith . Jeddah...W M K
Koweit.....2336 Brewes.....A M and
Lhasa .....949 Cutbush .....M M and Co
Mansuri.....2042 Gore ..... T M and Co
Norfolk.....2526 Buckley ...W & A G & Co
Nairn...3627 Passen.....W and A G and Co
Nairungi.....2362 Nicol .....T M and Co
Orangemoor.....2576 Moffett.....W & A G & Co
Shwedagon.....1999 Creagh.....B P O and Co
St Seelans.....2307 Sutherland P and O Co
Stephanois 2584 Goodridge.. A Yule and Co
Soifels.....2336 Telmiel .....W and A G Co
Seistan ..... 2711 Forbes..... M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Hidalco	2761	Harbord			J F and Co
C&E Chin	3871	Tarabochia	Kobe	8-12	A L S N Co
F Clan macbeth	2881	Redford			J F & Co
K Inaba Maru	3827	Tominaga	Kobe	13-12	N Y K line
M India	4198	Talbot			P and O Co
N Niddlesbrough Cliftonian	2774	Jones		15 12	W and A G and Co
P Braunfels	2558	Oltman	Karachi		18-12 W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Gymeric	2185	Osborne	Calcutta	N F C Muscherjee and Sons
2	Uriana	3383	Pratt	8-12	Galle... M M and Co
3	Okara	3438	Downing	8-12	M M & Co
5	Clan Gordon	2285	Walker	Antwerp	6-12...J F and Co
6	Ambra	3489	Airteo	Calcutta	6-12 A L S N Co
8	Habsburg	2395	Seberich	Trieste	16-12 . A L S N Co
9	Scharzfels	3643	Kuppener	Hamburg	10-12...W and A G & Co
10&11	Glympia	3269	Kinnaird		13-12 W & A G and Co
13	Egypt	4207	Summers	Shanghai	17-12 P & O Co

B W P D

Satrunji .....547 Hossein .....Repairing Bo S N Ca
Sabarmati...524 Samsoodin ...Bunagar...6-12... Bo S N Co Ld
Satasvati.....643 Ebrahim ...Karchi...7-12 .. Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Homayun...2154 Hannah ...Jed...11-12 ..... T M and Co

Outside K

Salsette .....2391 Vine..... ....P and O Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Seistan	Forbes	Rangoon N 27
	Mansuri	Gore	Jeddah Nov 22
	Lhasa	Cutbush ...	Karachi, Dec 4
	Lindula	Beresford..	Buzreh, Nov 24
	Firenze.....	Gisvanin ...	Genoa, Nov 20
	Hild	Salseren ...	Bangkok. No 18
7	Rosepolis	Sacher	Busreh, Nov 29
	Pandua	Handcock ..	Durban, Nov 14
	Kasara	King.....	Busreh, Nov 29
	Ormidale	Thompson..	Calcutta Nov 25
	Sado	Port. G'boat Ortigao...	Goa

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
6	Birkenfels ...	Masilins ...	Calcutta
	Arcadia	Barcham ...	Aden
	Killin	Wilson	Calcutta
	Culna	Furgurson	Antwerp etc
	Santhia	Robertson..	Calcutta
	Sutherland ...	Longstaff...	Calcutta
	Kt. of the Thistle ...	Baker	Calcutta
7	Barbarigo ..	Galls.....	Calcutta
	Ostmark	Petri	Hamburg
	President .	Schutt ...	Zanzibar

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Chindwara, for Calcutta.
Steamer Okara, for Calcutta.
Steamer Ambra, for Calcutta.
Steamer Mansuri, for Jeddah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

B I S N Co steamer Chakrata, left London for Bombay and Karachi on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—91 bales wool, V Oomersee ; 4 bales cowhides, N Kassom ; 20 casks, chutney, Merwanji Poonjaji and Sons; 8 casks chutney, Maneckji Poonjaji and Sons ; 227 bales wool, D Kundanmal ; 1 bales cotton, Divadkar and Co 34 bales wool, M Balia.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—1,980 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—102 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co ; 1,140 cwts cottonseed oil cake, I Cotton Oil Co ; 425 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 61 casks, 5 cases chutney, Maneckji Poonjaji and Sons ; 10 casks chutney, Merwanji Poonaji and Sons ; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 32 cwts dragon's blood, 8 cwts gum myrrh, 5 cwts gum olibamun, A H Mowji and Co ; 137 cwts aloes, E Mahomed ; 41 casks chutney, D D Framji and Co ; 33 casks, 1 case chutney, F Nowroji ; 16 case bees wax 3 cases cardamoms, J M Rahimtoola ; 45 cwts fishmaws E Dhanji and Co ; 50 cwts fishmaws, E Mahomed ; 358 cwts dry ginger, 67 cwts bees wax, 440 cwts mother of pearls shells, E Sultanally.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ostmark s—46 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Ostmark s—30 nongs steel cylinder, B Smith and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cliftonian s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Scharzfels s—2,000 cwts linseed. 1,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co ; 50 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—375 cwts gum olibanum, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

St Fillans s—200 tons old iron scraps, S Mamooji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Inaba Maru —115 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Inaba Maru s—1,100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—900 cwts onions, K E Dadachanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Egypt s—1,000 bales twist, E Ebrahim and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—DEC. 6.

Steamer Nairing from Calcutta Agents—Turner Morrison and Co ; 1355 robbins, 73 bags 25 jottas copra, 153 bales cotton waste, 3 bundles cotton yarn, 1713 bundles coir yarn, 186 bales gunnies, 16 bales twine, 3 bales twist, 1803 kegs 144 drums 14 boxes paints, 48 boxes 20 kegs 6 casks colour, 55 cases 12 bundles tea, 60 bags coffee, 2 casks 2 kegs coppers, 1 case chemicals, 243 bags ginger, 373 bags pepper, 66 bundles 7 bags cardumoms, 2 bags rampatri, 1 bag cinamon flowers, 18 bags drugs, 1 bag mamire, 4 bags sufflowers-dying, 234 bales paper, 15 drums oil, 300 drums 60 casks linseed oil, 301 casks groundnut oil, 5 casks caranjee oil, 223 bags ground nuts, 650 bags almonds, 12 cases soap, 4 case milk, 9 bags shark fins, 27 bags skins, 5685 pieces teak scanting etc.

Steamer Salsette from Aden Agents—P and O S N Co ; 1 bale 1 package woollens, 1 case cotton, 1 case medicines, 1 case lamp, 8 cases provisions, 2 bundles coffee, 3 cases cigarettes, 1 case assays, 95 boxes gold coin, 51 boxes gold bar 744 bars silver, 1 box specie, 11 bundles skins, 24 bundles hides; 80 bags gum arabic, 36 bags gum coarse, 13 jottas gowlla (perfumery).

Steamer Ambra from Trieste via Karachi Agents—A L S N Co ; 3550 bags sugar, 60 bales paper, 101 canels 231 cases 353 barrels iron nails, 36 barrels flour, 3 packages horns, 10,091 pieces wood deal.

Steamer Mansuri from Jeddah Agents—B and P S N Co Turner Morrison and Co ; 19 cases 7 bundles specie, 163 bags almonds, 2 cases raisins.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime ; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	December	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.....	8	m 6	40	25	1
		8	30 a	24	9
Tues.....	9	m 7	33	25	1
		9	15 a	25	9
Wed.....	10	m 8	22	25	4
		9	55 a	26	8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	December	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.....	8	m 0	49	21	7
		1	45 a	18	7
Tues.....	9	m 1	55	21	5
		2	10 a	17	11
Wed.....	10	m 2	49	21	1
		2	54 a	17	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
8 (Monday)	do 6h. 59m.	do 6h. 1m.
9 (Tuesday)	do 7h. 0m.	do 6h. 2m.
10 (Wednesday)	do 7h. 0m.	do 6h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Dec. 5th, 8h. 28-7m. p.m. ; Full Moon, 13th 8h. 30-3m. p.m. ; Last Quarter, 20th, 9h. 45-6m. p.m. ; New Moon, 27th, 8h. 28-7m. p.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (2rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-25	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do. do. for Calcutta.		*
do. do. for Madras...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer ignalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The amount of monthly subscriptions promised towards the upkeep of the Parsee General Hospital is now Rs. 2,618-4-0.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band master, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

ACCIDENT TO GOVERNOR'S BODY-GUARD.

On Friday evening the state carriage of His Excellency the Governor was being driven empty along Bellasis-road, when one of the horses took fright at a passing motor-car and reared. The horse, together, with the duffedar of the Body-Guard, named Jan Mahomed Borriakhan, who was riding, fell, the rider receiving a bad cut on the right side of the head by the fall. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

An elderly Parsi, named Manekji Mullaferoze, aged 60, residing at Grant road, died on Friday, as the result of a motor-car accident. It appears that Mr. Manekji got down from a tram-car at the junction of Grant and Charni road, last Thursday night A motor-car, belonging to an Arab merchant came along at the same time and the old gentleman was knocked down. He immediately got up and said that he was not affected and was alright. The car was said to have been moving at as low pace at the time and Mr. Manekji did not blame any one for the accident. After going home it appeared that the shock had affected him and he was taken seriously ill. In spite of medical aid he died on Friday. The cause of the death is said to have been cerebral hæmorrhage.

An inquest was held on Saturday morning, when after evidence of identification was taken, the inquiry was adjourned.

GIRL'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY FETE.

A successful Garden Fete in aid of the funds of the Girls' Friendly Society was held on Saturday by the kind permission of Dr. Benson in the beautiful grounds of the Cama Hospital.

Lady Willingdon, who opened the fete, was received by Mrs. Fowler, the Diocesan secretary of the society, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Benson, and Mrs. Stringfellow the secretary of the fete. After the opening ceremony Her Excellency presented the prizes to the winners in the Doll Dressing Competition.

The first prize, a handsome dressing case, presented by Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw, was awarded to Mrs. Laud, an Indian lady for her doll "A Rajput Princess." The next best doll in the competition—"Baby"—was sent in by Miss A. Soares, who was also awarded a first prize.

THE ENGLISH SEXTETTE.

There was a small but interested audience at the Town Hall on Saturday evening, when the English Sextette, a party of three ladies and three men, gave a well-varied programme. The party includes Miss Winifred Firth, an attractive mezzo-soprano singer, who sang such songs as the late Mr. Pelissier's "Awake" and German's "Love is meant to make us glad," in a pleasing way, Mr. Alexander Morrow, violinist, and Mr. Ivan Firth, a resonant baritone: these all performed acceptably and in addition Mr. Percy Dandridge, who has a pleasant manner, sang two or three songs to his own accompaniment, which seemed to please the audience, particularly "the Giddy Little Girl in the big black hat." The remaining members of the Sextette are Miss Stella Butt, the pianist and accompanist, and Miss Clayton Greene, a reciter, whose performance was cancelled on account, it was stated, of the poor accoustic properties of the hall.

Westminster is now the richest of London's municipalities, the city's assessable value standing at six and a half million pounds, as against five and a half for the City of London.

Deal Corporation is seeking parliamentary powers to construct a promenade, pier, and pavilion.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

At the High Court, on Saturday, Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of a suit filed by Sunderdas Vassonji against Chaturbhuj Callianji and Co., cloth merchants, carrying on business in Mulji Jetha Market, for the recovery of Rs. 4,416-6-6 with interest thereon at annas 12 per cent. per month from August 16, 1913, till judgment.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Rangneker, instructed by Messrs. Bhimji and Co., defended.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff opened with the defendants' firm a current account in or about August or September 1910 and deposited with them in divers sums on different dates the sum of Rs. 4,350. The defendants had agreed to pay to him on the daily balance interest at the rate of annas 12 per cent. per month. He operated upon the account and withdrew in all Rs. 1,581-1-9 in divers small sums, on different dates and there was due and owing to him Rs. 4,416-6-6. He demanded the money from the defendants, but they failed to pay. The plaintiff therefore claimed the amount.

The defendants in their statement denied that the plaintiff opened with them a current account and deposited Rs. 4,350, as alleged. They stated that the plaintiff joined their firm as a partner in the Savant year, 1966, and the sum was brought in by him by way of capital. On that sum he was to receive interest at the rate of annas 8 per cent. per mensem. In the Savant year 1969, the firm suffered heavy losses. The accounts were not made up and they could not say whether any money would be due to the plaintiff. They further stated that the plaintiff filed the suit without any notice to them and even after the filing of the suit withdrew a sum of Rs. 420 from the partnership firm, suppresing the fact of the existence of the suit from them. They therefore submitted that the suit was not maintainable and should be dismissed with costs.

After some evidence was gone through the parties came to a settlement and a consent decree for Rs. 1,850 was passed in favour of the plaintiff. The parties to bear their own costs.

POLICE COURT.

"LOST" BANGLES.

Hemraj Lilladhar, a Hindu, was on Saturday placed before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of four gold bangles belonging to Mohanji Jiwan, residing at Kalbadevi-road, and valued at Rs. 187.

It appeared that a few days ago the complainant gave the accused the bangles to get them cleaned at one Narottam's shop. Sometime after the accused returned and told complainant that the bangles were lost. The story was suspected to be false and the matter was placed in the hands of the police.

The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 187 was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel B. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D., Commanding.

Bombay, 8th December, 1913.

1334.—The next Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head Quarters to-day Monday the 8th instant at 7 p.m.

1335 Machine Gun—Machine Gun Parade for "A" and "G" Company for Tuesday the 9th instant is cancelled.

1336. Bugle Practice.—There will be a bugle practice to-day Monday the 8th instant at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

1337 Parade—Wednesday the 10th instant Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m

Dress—Drill Order Uniform Shorts with Caps.

1338. There will be a General Meeting of the members of Sergts. Mess at Head-Quarters, Council Road, to-day Monday the 8th instant at 6-30 p. m.

All members are requested to be present.

1339. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will commence shortly. Those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

1340 Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz, from 31st January to 7th February, 1914.

1341 Indo-Transvaal Competition.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for competition for the Indo-Transvaal Competition on Tuesday the 9th Instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1342. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Members firing parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

Any Company on 10th instant.
"D" Company on 11th instant.
Any Company on 12th instant.
"E" Company on 14th instant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, 8th December, 1913.

322 Duties—Duties for the week ending 14th December 1913:—

Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut J S McCann
Orderly Sergt No 1 Co. Sergt C S Banks
Orderly Sergt No 2 Co. Sergt A W Barker

323 Parade—Wednesday 10th December 1913; Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p m at Head Quarters under Section Commanders Dress—Plain Clothes.

313 General Meeting—Monday 8th instant; There will be a General Meeting of the Corps at Head Quarters at 7 p. m.

All Members are kindly requested to attend.

315 Revolver Practice—Tuesday 9th instant; There will be Revolver Practice at 7-30 a.m. for Officers on the Arsenal Revolver Range.

318. Defence Light Manning—The E E Coy will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p m on Monday the 8th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

321 Office Closing—The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Tuesday the 9th instant on account of Mohurrum Holiday.

(Sd). E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 8th December, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for Cotingent Sergt A R Baird.

Orderly N C Officer for Salsette Detachment Corporal H F Lodge

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 There will be a Parade for the Salsette Detachment on Wednesday morning next, the 10th instant. Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order Khaki with arms.

(Sd.) D. W WILSON, Lieut., Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN CENTRAL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 6.

Rainfall has continued in the central parts of the country and has extended in the east of the United Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, where, however, the falls have been very light. The new disturbance mentioned yesterday is not giving heavy cloud in Kashmir and the north of the Punjab.

The chief amounts of rain reported this morning are Seoni, Raipur, Nellore, one inch; Saugor three quaters; Jubbulpore, Nagpur one half; Nowgong, Sutna, Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Pendra, Parbhani, one quarter.

Forecast:—Some rain in upper Burma, North-east and Central India, with a few falls in the extreme north.

SIMLA, Dec, 7.

The disturbance which has been giving recent rain the disappeared yesterday and no appreciable falls are reported this morning. In north of Madras Presidency, the northeast monsoon has given two inches of rain in Cuddapah, and one in Nellore, with a few light showers on the South Madras coast. A new disturbance is affecting the extreme north but has not developed.

Forecast:—Dry weather except for few light local showers chiefly in the peninsula.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 6.

After two days' cloudy weather light shower fell here to-day. Skies are still heavily clouded.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (5th) ...	76·8	61·0	...	2·01
Jask ...	77·3	63·3	...	0·77
Muskat (5th) ...	77·3	67·1	...	0.00
Multan ...	77·3	51·0	...	0·08
Rawalpindi ...	71·9	41·6	...	0·11
Lahore ...	78·4	47·2	...	0·00
Sirsa ...	73·8	51·0	...	0·65
Ambala ...	81·5	50·9	...	0·00
Delhi ...	67·0	54·8	...	0·18
Agra ...	79·0	60·0	...	0·03
Mainpuri ...	76.8	56·6	0·01	0·02
Jhansi ...	71·1	58·0	...	0·37
Cawnpore ...	71·6	59·5	...	0·02
Allahabad ...	68·1	62·5	0·14	0 17
Jacobabad ...	71·1	49·8	...	1·30
Karachi ...	74·5	60·5	...	0·17
Ajmer ...	65·6	54·7	...	2·23
Jaipur ...	68·7	54·6	...	0·85
Kotah ...	77·6	56·6	0.13	1·03
Bhuj ...	73·0	53·0	...	0 03
Dwarka ...	76·3	61·7	...	0·00
Veraval ...	80·1	60·3	...	00·0
Rajkot ...	78 1	52·3	...	0 00
Bhavnagar Para.	80·0	52·3	...	0·00
Surat ...	83·4	58·6	...	0·00
Ahmadabad ...	81·6	60·2	...	0·00
Deesa ...	80·3	50·4	...	0 01
Neemuch ...	72·9	52·0	...	0·04
Indore ...	72·1	55·1	00 2	0·20
Jubbulpore ...	68·8	56·3	0·62	0·92
Saugor ...	69·3	53·1	0·74	0·74
Hoshangabad ...	83·1	59·4	0·35	0·77
Khandwa ...	72·2	58·1	...	00·0
Akola ...	69·2	62·0	0·10	0·48
Amraoti ...	74·8	59·3	0·34	1·31
Nagpur ...	68·1	59·3	0·59	0·85
Chanda ...	75·0	61·5	0·12	0·32
Raipur ...	68·7	60·6	1·00	1·20
BOMBAY ...	81·6	68·4	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	83·3	68·9	...	...
Mormugao ...	84·0	71·2	...	...
Karwar ...	86·2	71·0	...	...
Malegaon ...	80·9	62·1	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	80·6	63·0	0·07	0·16
Poona ...	84·5	57·3	...	0·00
Sholapur ...	83·3	68·6	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	82·2	68·8	0·10	0·24
Belgaum ...	84·3	62·5	...	0·32
Aurangabad ...	75·4	64·5	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	78·9	63·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad ...	76·8	66·7	...	0·00
Mangalore ...	88·3	76·8	...	0·93
Calicut ...	87·3	77·1	...	4·67
Cochin ...	91·7	74·2	0·48	4·40
Colombo ...	87·5	72·5	1·76	19·38
Masulipatam ...	84·3	71·2	...	0
Bellary ...	86·0	69·8	...	0
Cuddapah ...	82·5	70·5	...	1·11
Madras ...	82·5	73·0	0·39	25·67
Bangalore ...	80·3	64·3	...	0·30
Coimbatore ...	84·4	71·3	...	4.45
Trichinopoly ...	86·1	73·3	...	7·86
Negapatam ...	81·7	74·7	0·05	48·71

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday the 6th December, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Rawalpindi and Multan and damper at Sirsa and Delhi. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala and in defect at Sirsa and Delhi; night temperature is above normal except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·14" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except in the extreme north-western districts; minimum temperature is in excess over the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·13" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and clear or lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual in east Rajputana and upper Sind. Day temperature is in defect over the whole division; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect over the whole division; minimum temperature is in excess at Indore and in defect at Bhuj and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Jubbulpore has had 0·62"; Saugor 0·74"; Hoshangabad 0·36"; Akola 0·10"; Amraoti 0·34", Nagpur 0·59"; Raipur 1·00"; and Chanda 0·12". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect but night temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Bijapur records 0·10" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess over the whole division.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in northern and Central India have caused nearly general rain in the Central Provinces and light local rain in the south United Provinces and east Rajputana. Rainfall has been local also in the south Bombay Deccan, Malabar and on the south Coromandel Coast.

Local rain is likely in the east Central Provinces and some showers in the south United Provinces, the southern half of the Deccan, south Malabar and on the south Coromandel Coast A few showers are possible in the extreme north.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 6th December, 1913, was 30·147 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

STILL UNABLE TO DANCE.

Miss Maud Allan's injury, though not of a serious nature, is taking much longer to mend than was at first anticipated. She has been able to walk with comparative comfort for some days past, but cannot make any violent movements and dancing is out of the question.

She has decided to leave Bombay this week, for a more bracing part of India, where she is advised that her recovery will be materially hastened and it follows that her season at the Opera House must be postponed indefinitely.

Miss Allan asks us to state that were it merely a question of her own suffering she would willingly endure it in order to keep faith with the public, but that it would be a physical impossibility for her to dance to-morrow night.

The Cherniavskys will give three concerts at the Opera House to-morrow and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings at popular prices and seats already booked for these nights can be retained and the difference in the price will be refunded on application to Messrs. Rose and Co.

Full particulars are announced in our advertisement column.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC AND AUSTRIA.

RELEASE OF MR. ALTMAN.

Mr. Altman, the general representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Austria, was released from custody on Nov. 16, on bail of 150,000 kronen (£6,250). In agreeing to the release of Mr. Altman the authorities were actuated by the belief that the preliminary examination has now reached a point at which all danger of possible collusion is precluded. The mass of material which has had to be investigated is very great, and its examination has taken a considerable time. It may, however, be added that in quarters which might be inclined to criticize adversely the procedure of the judical authorities in this respect tribute is paid to the despatch with which the investigation of the material is being carried out.

The Austrian Government informed the Canadian Pacific on Nov. 19 that the business of the company in Austria, other than emigration, might be resumed. The authorities at the same time agreed to the appointment of a new general representative in the person of Herr Veit, who was for some time an Austro-Hungarian Consul in the United States. The Canadian Pacific is therefore now at liberty to resume its freight and first and second class passenger and observation car business, which was suspended a few days after Mr. Altman's arrest, and to re-open the offices in Vienna and Trieste. With regard to the other agencies of the company in Austria special permission will be required in each case before they can be re-opened.

PRINCESS MARIE OF SWEDEN.

NOT TO RETURN TO HER HUSBAND.

The Swedish Telegraph Agency has issued the following communication :—

Princess Marie of Sweden, Duchess of Sudermanie, born a Grand Duchess of Russia, who, following her departure from Stockholm in the middle of October, is staying in Paris with her father, has declared her intention of not returning to Sweden to continue her conjugal union. All representations made to the Princess with the object of inducing her to reconsider her decision have so far proved abortive. All the more or less fantastic rumours to which this has given rise are entirely dev

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Dec. 5. BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 5-16	Ex	1-16
3 do. Rentes.	85 3-4	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	88 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 5-3	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-16	3-8	
do. 2 months' hence	27 3-16	3-8	
Bar Silver in New York	58 3-3	5-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25.32	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20.49 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4.85 1-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight	4 15-16	1-3	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-2	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	1-4	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	1-4	
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by bears covering.

RPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	80,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£	170,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£	20,000
Gold to Calcutta	£	10,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	30,000
Silver to Ceylon	£	6,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Good business done—Unchanged.
Futures ...Barely steady.
Manchester Dull and inactive.
Total Sales ... 14,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 3,000
Imports ... 38,000
Mid-Americans ...7·33 unchgd
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...10·20 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 96 —04	6·95 —05	6·95 —05
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·96 —04	6 96 —04	6·96 +05
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept. Sept.-Oct.
6·94 —04	6·91 —04	6·77 6·51 —04 —04

NEW YORK—
New York 11 a.m., Mar. 13·07 May 13 01.
New York official noon call Mar. 13·08 May 13·03.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 13·29 May 13·36.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ...	61,000
Receipts at U. S. last year...	68,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	21,000
Exports to Continent ...	27,000
Spot Cotton	13·50 unchgd

Futures—month of Mar. 12·98 —14
Futures—month of May. 12·92—14
Advanced early on bullish private crop reports and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton 13 3-16 unchgd
Futures month of Mar. ..13·17—15
Futures month of May. ...13·24—15
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Steady.
The forcast of the crop is 13,625,000.

NEW YORK Dec. 5.

Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	374,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	104,000
Do. do to France & Continent.	171,000
Do. do to Japan	13,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	1,061,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	823,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports	4,000
Do. Forwarded	128,000
Do. Imports	170,000
Do. Stocks	770,000
Stock of Cotton in London	4,720

Cocanada Fair Red G.I.F. London	...	5 7-8
Cocanada Ginned do do	...	unquoted
Western Good do do	...	5 13-16

Liverpool, Dec. 5.

Tone Dhootiee and Shirtings—	Quiet but steady
Tone Cloths	Firm
Weft American "54"	... 12
Weft Egyptian "80"	... 18 3-8
Tone—Yarn—Market	... Quiet
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 13
Twist "32" W T C	... 10 1-2
Twist "32" B	... 10 5-8
Oloth Gunni's 20 36inch	... 13 7 1-2
Twist "36" W T C	... 10 3-4
Twist "36" B	... 10 7-8
Twist "42"	... 11 7-8
Twist American "60"	... 16 1-2
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 21 1-2
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2	
38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading	7 8 1-2
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs	
White Naincsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range	... 8 5
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	... 3 0
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1500...	.....
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 11 3-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn	... 11 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F. Liverpool	... 6 1-2
Buyers or Sellers	... Sellers
Months	... Dec.

Water Twist American	30s.	10 3-4
" "	40s.	11 7-8
Mule "	40s.	11 5-8
" "	50s.	18
" "	60s.	15 3-8
" Egyptian	40s.	17 1-8
" "	50s.	17 5-8
	60	18 5-8

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
South Australian ...35 3-4—Jan.-Feb. Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe ... No sellers
Barletta Russo ... 34
Jan.-Feb —Done—Done—Quiet
Choice White Karachi ...37 1-2 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.—Nominal—London
F-A-Q Karachi ...Nomical
Tone—Dull.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—
Yellow Cawapore per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship ... } No sellers
Do. Months— ... }
Do. Name of Ports— ... }
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...No sellers
Do. Months ... ...
Do. Name of Ports ... ...
Brown Cawapore ...43 1-2 +1-4
Do. Months— ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Firm
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...47 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Value
Tone—Firm
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...43 3-4 +1-4
Do. Months— ...Dec.-Jan
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers —Firm

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6-14-6 unchgd
Dec.-Jan—Hull—Done—Firm

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio
Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...9 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...3 1 1-2 +1-4
Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ...£65 5-8 —1-4
Copper Braziers ...£81 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...7d uncagd

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—12s.—Value.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags...12 7 1-2—3-4
Do. Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Small biz at easier rates.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...12 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Still nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...9 1 1-2—1-2
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Sellers.
9 6 3-4—1-2d—May Sellers.
Tone—Opened easier on realization. Closed quiet.

E A R & Similar Crystals
C & F India ...13 4 1-2—3d.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet—Prices easier.
Mauritius Crystal C and F Calcutta ...11 3 3-4 unchgd
C and F Bombay ...11 1 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments—Dec.—Value steady.
Java Sugar—Market remains idle—Unchgd

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] Dec. 6th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
37 Bars Silver	Rs. 75000	London	National Bank
494 do	825000	do	Yokohama Bank
190 do	375000	do	Eastern Bank
37 do	75000	do	Comptoir de P
39 do	75000	do	l'ational Bank
37 do	75000	do	H'kong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th Dec. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	47*	60,079
B. B. and C. I. Ry.	35	41,441

* Boxes and Bars.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.		7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. ,,	,, 31st Oct.	5 ,,
Bank of Mad. ,,	,, 1st Oct	6 ,,

EXCHANGE—
The market continues firm and rates are unchanged.
We quote—
T T on London Ready ...1s 4 1-16
Demand draft Mail ...1s 4 3-32d
Credit 3 months sight ...1s 4 3-8d
Do Forward ...1s 4 5-16 Mar
Do France Ready.172
Do Marks ,, ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 day's sight ..143 1-4
Shanghai ,, ...192 1-4
Japan ,, ...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—
The market opened at 95-7-16 for Cash and the Settlement and closes 1-16 higher for Cash as under. A moderate business is reported.
We quote—

Cash	...	Rs. 95	8 0
1st Settlement	...	95	7 0

BULLION —
Bar Silver in London was 3-8 higher for ready and foresaid at 27-1-16 and 27-3-16 respectively. New York was 5-8 up at 58-3-8. The local market opened at 68-5-8 ex duty for the first Settlement and has improved during the day, closing as under. Business in this market is brisker.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24	0 6
Australian Gold	...	,, 24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	...	,, 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	,, 68	14 0
1st Settlement	...	,, 68	14 0
2nd Settlement	...	,, 68	14 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	,, 78	4 0
1st Settlement	...	,, 78	4 0
2nd Settlement	...	,, 78	4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The following are the latest telegram to hand:—
WELD AND CO:—"Miss Giles' estimate crop 14,150,000 including linters—Acreage 34,917,000. Liverpool narrow market. Liverpool operators not inclined to operate until after Census Ginners Report and Agricultural Bureau estimate. Market declined on long liquidation of early purchases."
NEW YORK:—Market declined on selling before Census Ginning report.
GRUNING AND CO:—"Lancashire yarn spinners takings this week will be large. Spinners are buying spot cotton freely. Declined owing to straddle selling here, and buying New York."
American markets closed easier with New York 14 points lower and New Orleans 15 points lower for futures. The decline is said to be due to selling before the Ginners Report. The local market opened easier in sympathy with the drop in the American markets, and good Broach was quoted Rs. 310, white fine Khamgaon Akola January was Rs. 272. Sellers of Oomras were however shy owing to further rainfall in the Berars and C. P. A small business has been done. Rates close as under.
For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry by shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS:—
NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	327	Mar.
Good do do	...	312	,,
Fine M. G. Wardha Hingangnat	...	295	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	291	,,
,, ,, Yeotmal	...	287	,,
,, ,, Dhamangaon P.		283	,,
,, ,, Khamgaon Akola		274	,,
,, ,, Amraoti	...	277	,,
,, ,, Khandeish	...	253	,,
F. G. ,, Khandeish	...	243	,,
Fine ,, Muthia	...	252	,,
,, ,, Bengal	...	232	Dec.
,, ,, do	...	234	Jan.
F. G. Bengal	...	228 9	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER —
Opening Tone ...Easy.
Estimated Sales ... 7,000
Total Imports ... 27,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 91 —05	6·90 —05	6·90 —05
March-April	April-May	May-June
6 91 —05	6·91 —05	7 91 —05
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept
6·89 —05	6·86 —05	6·72 —05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs 7 11 0 B. T.
December ... ,, 8 4 0 B. T.
May 1914 ... ,, 9 0 6 ...

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—
Brown Delhi May Rs. 8 15 6 B.T.
Brown Cawapore ,, 7 12 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawapore ,, 9 0 0 ,,

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Bold White 85p.c. Rs. 58 0 0
Black Kutni ...Rs. 48 8 0 Jan.-Feb.
Y. Hinganghat ...Rs. 62 0 0 F M

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 34 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
New Crop Bold Rs. 49 0 0
,, Small Rs. 49 0 0

OWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 8 6 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet. We quote:—
White Pessi 85 p.c ready Rs. 5 9 0 R.T.
White Delhi ay 1914 5 13 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,605
Bank of India	...	58 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	68

MILLS.

David	...	415
Fazulbhai	...	397 1-2
Kohinoor	...	697 1-2
New Great Eastern	...	190
Standard	...	1,030
Swadeshi Mills	...	1,430

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	...	780 x d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	...	194
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	...	170
Bombay S N Ord	...	230
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	20 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	572 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	19,193	bales.
Wheat	...	8,319	cwts.
Linseed	...	5,075	,,
Rapeseed	...	368	,,
Gingellyseed	...	17,391	,,
Poppyseed	...	Nil	,,
Groundnuts	...	9,231	,,
Castorseed	...	2,632	,,
Rice	...	12,397	,,
Myrabollams	...	394	,,
Cottonseed	...	31,315	,,
Mowrasced	...	670	,,
Gram	...	1,494	,,
Joowar	...	3,081	,,
Maize	...	Nil	,,
Barley	...	394	,,

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.] [BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols.	72 1-4		1-16
3 do. Rentes...	85 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	86 1-2	un	chgd
do, Govt. Securities	83 3-4	1-8	
Bar Silver in London ...	27 1-4	3-16	
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-4	1-16	
do. in New York	58 7-8	1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·31 1-2		1-2
do. do at Berlin	20·49 1-2	un	chgd
do do at New York	4·85 1-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills, ...	2nd Ulto.		
3 months' sight	4 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	4 1-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	4 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8 unchgd.
Tone of Silver—Rise caused by bears covering.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	... Dull—Easier.
Futures	... Steady
Manchester	... .
Total Sales	... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 ,,
Imports	... 27,000
Mid-Americans	...7·23—10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10·15—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·92 —04	6·91 —04	6 91 —04
Mar.-Apr.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
6 92 —04	6 92 —04	6·92 —04
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Supt
6 91 —04	6·87 —04	6·73 —04

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	57,000
,, Receipts at ,, last year...	68,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	25,000
,, Exports to Continent ...	41,000
Spot Cotton	... 13·50 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar	... 12·99+01
Futures—Month of May	...12·92 unchgd

Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely declined on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 13 3-16 unchgd
Futures month of Mar	,, 13 21+04
Futures month of May	,, 13 27+03
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

	Bales.
Total into Sight	7,940,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	489,000
East Indian do ...	160,000
American do ...	4,160,000
Other do ...	141,000
Total Sales	66,000
East Indian sales	100
Total Speculation	5,000
Do. Exportation	3,000
East Indian Export ...	...
Do. Indian Stock ...	13,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	1,900
Do. Actual Exports ...	...
Do. Week's Imports ...	1,000
Do. Speculation	...
Americans Afloat	360,000
East Indian	9,000
Total afloat	431,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... .
Wheat White Karachi	37 1-2unchgd
Do. Months—	... Dec.-Jan
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nomi	
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal
Do. Months	... .
Do. Name of Ports	... .
Tone—Dull	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe	...No Sellers
Barletta Russo	...No sellers

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
South Australian / Victorian / New South Wales } 35 1-2 Jan-Feb —Buyers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawapore per 416 lbs 85 p.c.ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... do
Do Name of Ports,— ... do
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...No Sellers.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Port.— ... .
Brown Cawapore ...43 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Dec.-Jan
Do. Names of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Firm

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship...47 unchgd
Do. months— ...Jan-Feb.
Do Names of Ports—Dunkirk—Value
Tone—Firm
Linseed Calcutta ... 45 9 unchgd
Do. months— ... Nov.-Dec
Do. Names of Ports ...Sellers—Firm
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata— 43 7-8+1-8
Do. months— Dec.-Jan.
Do. Names of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED— Firm
Bombay Cottonseed Market ...£6-14-6unchgd
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet 9 3-4 + 1-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio
(No. 7 quality) ... ...

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 1 1-2 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Buyers

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags... 12 6 3-4—3-4
Do. Months of Shipments Jan-Mar—Sellers
Tone—Quiet
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ... 11 11 1-4—3-4
Do Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar Value
Tone—Dull
German Beet-root 88 p.c,... 9 1 1-4—1-4
Months of Shipments ... Dec—Sellers
9 6 1-4—1-2—May Sellers
Tone—Opened flat closed steady
E A R and Similar Crystals
C & F India ... 13 3 3-4—3-4
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar Sellers
Tone—Quiet—Slightly Easier
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta ...11 3 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—
Mauritius Crystal C & F Bombay ...11 1 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Value
Java Sugar—Nothing doing—Prices unchgd

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports.	60,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	20,000 ,,
Exports to Continent ...	26,000 ,,
Spot Cotton at New York ...	13·50
Future Cotton at New York March	12·98—14
Future Cotton at New York May	12·92—14
Spot closing tone	Quiet
Futures closing tone ...	do

General Tone market opened :—Steady and early advanced on bull support later declined on bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 3-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—March	13·17—15
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May	13·24—15
Futures closing tone.— ...	Quiet

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	14,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	3,000 ,,
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	38,000 ,,
Cocanada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	... ...	5 3-4
Cocanada Ginned—London C. I. F.	... ...	.....
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	10·20
Good Bhewnuggur	...	6 1-16 1.
Good Bengal	...	5 15-32d.
F. G. Bengal	...	5 22-32d
Fine Bengal	...	5 26-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn	...	.....
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	...	6 3-8d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	11 1-8
40's ale Twist (Bannermills)	...	11 1-4
Weft 54 American	...	12 1-8
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	18 3-8
Weft 32's	...	12 1-8
Twist 36	...	10 7-8
Twist 42	...	11 7-8
Twist American 60	...	16 1-2
Twist Egyptian 60	...	17 5-8
Twist Egyptian 80	...	21 3-4
Tone of Fine Yarns—		Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		do
General Tone of Yarn Market—		do
Mid American at Liverpool	...	7·33

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool,

			minus
Dec.-Jan.	...	...	6·96 4
Jan.-Feb.	...	...	6·95 5
Feb.-March	...	...	6·95 5
Mar.-April	...	...	6.96 4
April-May	...	...	6·96 4
May-June	...	...	6·96 5
June-July	...	...	6 94 4
July-August	...	...	6·91 4
Aug.-Sep.	...	...	6·76 4

Manchester, Dec. 5.
Manchester Piece Goods Market :—Quiet—No particular actively.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Dec-Jan—London— 45 9 Sellers
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp —46 9 ,,
Linseed, La Plata ...Dec.-Jan. Hamburg—43 6 ,,
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—Steady
Linseed Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Dec. £24-2-5
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Feb.-Mar. £24-2-6
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—steady
Linseed Total afloat for U. K. .....
Linseed River Plate exports... .....
Poppyseed. Canal... Dec.-Jan. Dunkirk—63 Sellers
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close— Steady
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Dec.-Jan—Antwerp—48 ,,
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawapore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Dec-Jan.—Antwerp—Nominal
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp— do
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ...
Do. Jamba Red... ... .
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close — Steady
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Dec-Jan.—Hull—£6-15-6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close— Steady

LONDON, Dec. 5.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Dec.-Jan.—London...37 6
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Dec.-Jan.—London... Nominal
Do. Club No. 2 Dec-Jan—London ... ,,
Do. Choice white Delhi Dec.-Jan—London... ,,
Do. Tone of Market at Close .....
Do. South Australian ... Jan.-Feb.—35 9
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. Jan-Feb. No sellers
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close— .....
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool March— 6 11 5-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .
Karach Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London ... .

LONDON, Dec. 5.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Dec. 9 1 1-2 Sellers
German Beetroot 88 p. c. F. O. B., Hamburg May 9 6 3-4 ,,
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags). Jan.-Mch. ... ... 12 8 1-4 ,,
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double bags).Dec— .....
German Closing Tone Market.. Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar.—11 11 1-4 ,,
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady
Mauritius Crystals Dec.... 11 1 1-2
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market .. Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags)—Jan.-Mar.—13 6
Do. Closing Tone of Market—Quiet

LONDON, Dec. 5.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta ... Dec.	Value 11 3 ,,
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-March	11 6 ,,
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Dec...	11 4 1-2 ,,
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan.-March...	11 7 1-2 ,,
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Dec...	12 3 ,,
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March...	12 6 ,,
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Dec ...	12 4 1-2 ,,
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March...	12 7 1-2 ,,
Closing Tone of Market	... unchanged
Special Feature ...	... do

LONDON, Dec. 5.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	65	12	6
Copper Best English Selected ...	72	0	0
Copper Braziers ...	81	0	0
Copper Tone of Market...	...	Quiet	
Hard Spelter ...	18	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	177	0	0
Yellow Metal — ...	6	15-16	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G O B l p. c. F O B L'pool	10	12	6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	5	5	0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	5	15	0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	6	5	0
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	6	2	6
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	5	2	6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	4	13	9
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool	0	14	6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2	11	3
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	2	12	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	3	13	3
Lead Pig English	20	0	0
Tone of Steel Market ...	...	Steady	
Silver, Spot	27		
,, 2 months hence ...	27	1-8	
,, Tone of Market—	...	Firm	
,, Special Feature ...	...	...	

LONDON, Dec. 5.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27
Silver 2 months	27 1-8
,, Closing Tone of market—Firm	
,, Tendency, etc., of the Market ...	...Good buyers
Rentes 3 per cent ...	£ 85 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ 72 3-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent...	£ 86 1-2
Sterling loan	
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...	£ 75
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	£ 63 5-8
Bar Gold per oz Sh ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance market—	.....
Closing Tone of Finance market—	.....
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs ...	25·31 1-2
Berlin cheques on London mks	20·49
New York (Demand Bills) Dols	4·85 1-8
Interest day to day loans ...	4 3-8
Interest 7 days market loans.	4 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	4 13-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4 7-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...	5 1-8

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales : ... 8,000 bales.
Tone of Market ... Quiet
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Dec.-Jan., ..	6·95	6·91
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·95	6·93
Feb.-Mar....	6·95	6·90
Mar.-Apl ...	6·96	6·91
April-May...	6·96	6·91
May.-June..	6·96	6·91
June-July...	6·94	6·89
July-Aug ..	6·91	6·86
Aug.-Sept ..	6·75	6·71

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ...	56,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	25,000
Exports to Continent ...	40,000
Spot Cotton at New York ...	13 50
Future Mar...	12·99+1
,, May...	12·92
Spot closing tone —	Steady
Futures closing tone ...	do

General Tone of Market Opened.— Steady and advanced on favorable cables later declined on longs unloading

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 3-16
Future Mar...	13·21 +4
,, May...	13·27 +3
Futures closing tone ...	.....
Crop Forcast is 13,625,000, Bales.	

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed quiet
Do. closed for future ... Quiet
Do. for East Indian ... do.
Total Day's Sales ... 5,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export ... 500
Sales of Surats ... .
Total Day's Imports ...27,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

YACHTING.

SATURDAY'S RACING SPOILED BY WIND VAGARIES.

Saturday's racing proved a bitter disappointment to yachtsmen in Bombay. On the promise of Friday's fine breeze a good day's sport was expected, and even up to noon on Saturday there was every prospect of a moderate blow.

By starting time the wind was light but steady; but later became so light and flukey that only one race, and that on a shortened course, could be brought to a conclusion. This, luckily, was the most important race of the day, the first round for the Metre Challenge Cup, and it provided after all a most exciting finish Corrie taking first place by the narrow margin of 42 seconds.

The handicap races were an attractive looking lot on paper but had all to be abandoned on account of the miserable weather. It is rumoured that the two Irish boats each completed their full course in their respective classes A and B, but as night had fallen, and the officer of the day gone home to dinner before their arrivals not much excitement prevailed.

The poor Tom-tits had only begun to put in an appearance at 8 p. m., and there was quite a nice little bunch of prospective widows waiting on the lawn.

There was a great improvement this week in the starts which, with one notable exception, could all be classified as "quite good." No doubt the critical eye of Mr. E. Comber had a stimulating effect, and it is a great pleasure to see him once more amongst us looking the picture of health.

THE RACES.

"A" CLASS.

A good start between Turquoise, Eileen, and Mahshuka which crossed in a bunch followed a minute and a half later by Melody who had evidently got some bread crumbs into her chronometer. Chula, who elected to revisit her moorings before crossing the line, did not get away till some 5 1-2mins. after the gun, but was given another all to herself and a rousing cheer (two men and a boy) to speed her on her first race in Eastern waters. It was a hot and unpleasant run to Tucker and not enough wind to keep anything really drawing. Eileen rounded the first mark well ahead with Mahshuka and Turquoise following in the order named, Melody in glorious isolation, and far behind Chula who lost ten minutes on the run. The latter seems to be considerably under canvassed for racing in the harbour in such light weather, and would not suffer, even in appearance, with a much larger mainsail than at present carried. After Tucker there was a lazy beat all down harbour to Sunk Rock and most of the competitors hauled down their racing flags and went to moorings, having had more than enough, or rather less than enough, by the time they got opposite the Club. The indomitable Eileen carried on and was not only seen to round Sunk Rock but to make for South Karanja. However, she gradually disappeared from sight in the gathering gloom and before she reached her last mark could not be picked up even with the most powerful night-glasses. Notwithstanding, she eventually finished the course and got in with time in hand for dinner.

Name of Time allow Entered Boat. ance.	Time of Corrected by Arrival. Time. M. S. H. M. S. H. M. S.	
Eileen IV.. Scr.	Major Muter and Mr J. F. Watson	3 40 24
Turquoise .. 13 15	Mr. I Stokes & F Preston	3 40 10
Isca 22 5	Mr. T. Sinclair Kennedy	Did not start.
Mahshuka.. 12 22	Mr W. H. Hughes	3 40 35
Melody ... 21 12	Messrs Hawkins, Talbot's Hurlbatt.	3 41 41
Chula 10 35	Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne	3 45 35

Course:—Committee Vessel,—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Sunk Rock Port—3 Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. Length 10-6 miles. Strength light.

METER CLASS.

The Meters went off to their first Cup round to a good start which would have been even better had not Nelta and Cynthia come down a little too soon, and in consequence had a bit of a mix-up which took the life out of them before they got over the line The actual order was Maya, Nelta, Corrie, Cynthia. We are glad to see Mr. Janson and Maya out again, and both looking in the pink of condition (as to the former perhaps a darker shade than pink, but no matter). Maya did splendidly all the way up to North Karanja and actually led Nelta round the mark by 2 1-2 mins. but with the worst of luck got becalmed almost immediately afterwards and had the mortification of seeing not only Nelta but Corrie slip past. Cynthia showed once more that even in experienced hands she is no light-weather craft, and was a bad last throughout, not coming in till about 7 p. m. Dr. Faulkner as Officer of the Day very wisely shortened the course and finished the race after the first round had been completed. This gave Nelta the gun and cut the time down that she was giving to the others to 5 mins. 38 secs. Corrie was seen close enough up to make a near thing of it and managed to pull off first prize with only 42 seconds to spare. Maya, whose Swastika didn't seem to be working, came in 1 min. 46. secs after Corrie. Cynthia who was becalmed twice before reaching South Karanja did not put in an appearance before dark. Nelta sailed an excellent race all through and well deserves her second place.

Name of Time allow Boat. ance.	Entered Time of Corrected by Arrival Time. M. S. H. M. S. H. M. S.	
Maya..... 5 38	mr. V Janson	6 13 59 2 38 21
Corrie 5 38	Mr N B Macbeth	6 12 14 2 36 35
Cynthia ... 5 38	Officers R E	Did not finish.
Nelta ..... Scr H	Sand-ford	6 7 17 2 37 17

Course:—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—3 Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel Starboard. Length 8-45 miles Strength—Light. 1st prize won by Corrie, 2nd prize won by Nelta.

"B" CLASS.

The best start of the afternoon, all yachts being over within 30 secs., Lylie first, then Trixie, Gita, and Erin. Gita the latest addition to our fleet is a pretty little craft with a very useful look about her, and is a welcome addition to the somewhat depleted "B" class. She was a dark horse, a post entry, and therefore started scratch but still gave a very good account of herself and would have finished well up if the race could have been sailed through. Nothing can be said of this race save that the "B's" went up harbour and were never seen again.

Name of Boat.	Time allowance.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	S. S.		H. M. S	H. M. S
Trixie	6	0 Messrs Bunbury, Grantham and Haig	Brown 3 20	10 Did not
Erin	6 45	Mr. M Sandes	Magill 3 20	36 do.
Lylie	Scr.	Col Street	3 20	4 do.
Gita	Scr.	Captain Horden	3 20	29 do.

Course:—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—3 Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 9·08 miles.—Strength light.

TOM-TITS.

An excellent start, and all over in a bunch with the exception of Curlew, whose skipper was evidently thinking of something else, and was for once in a way caught napping to the tune of 3 1-2 mins. Can it be that the rumour that we have lately heard of a Tiny Tiny can have had anything to do with this aberration? What happened to the Tom-Tits is shrouded in mystery as it was about 8 p. m. before they began to come in.

All we can hope for is better luck next week. It has been suggested that it would be worth the Club's while to build a permanent residence on Middle Ground if only Mr. Sutcliffe could be induced to live in it and act as a local Aeolus.

Name of Boat.	Time allowance.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M. S.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Anna.....	15 24	Officers H M Mist.	Did not finish.	
Fickle One..	4 12	Mr. T. Begbie	do.	
Lady Bird ..	7 42	Mr C N Rich	do.	
Mavournsen	1 24	Mr N Taylor.....	do.	
Banty	4 12	Messrs McLaughlin and Durkin	do.	
Clutha	Scr.	Capt Welch.	do.	
Blue Bird ...	2 6	Maj & Mrs Russell.	do.	
Curlew	1 14	Mr B H Hewett	do.	
Cricket	11 12	Mr T Gregson	do.	
Jenny Wren.	7 42	Officers R A	do.	

Course:—Committee Vessel,—N. Karanja Starboard—3. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 8·45 miles. Strength light.

"METRE" CLASS 1st CHALLENGE CUP RACE. Saturday, Dec. 6. Started at 3-30 p.m

LEAGUE FOOTBALL AT HOME.

The following are the positions of the various clubs in the leading English leagues up to Nov. 17:—

THE LEAGUE, DIV 1.
Points and Positions.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts.
BLACKBURN R.	13	8	3	2	36	14	19
MANCHESTER U....	12	9	0	3	28	10	18
BOLTON WANDRS.	12	7	3	2	27	13	17
SUNDERLAND.....	12	7	3	2	28	17	17
WEDNESBURY A....	12	6	4	2	16	9	16
OLDHAM ATH.	12	6	2	4	20	17	14
BRADFORD CITY...	12	4	6	2	12	11	14
BURNLEY	13	5	4	4	24	15	14
TOTTENHAM H.	13	6	1	5	21	24	13
SHEFFIELD WED	13	6	0	7	17	22	12
NEWCASTLE U.	12	5	1	6	12	15	11
CHELSEA	12	5	1	6	19	23	11
EVERTON	12	4	3	5	19	23	11
SHEFFIELD U.	13	5	1	7	23	26	11
DERBY COUNTY	13	3	5	5	22	26	11
ASTON VILLA	12	4	2	6	13	18	10
LIVERPOOL	12	3	3	6	11	26	9
MIDDLESBROUGH	12	3	4	6	15	21	8
MANCHESTER C.	12	1	5	6	12	19	7
PRESTON N.E.	13	1	3	9	7	21	5

THE LEAGUE, DIV. 2.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts.
NOTTS COUNTY	14	8	3	3	23	13	19
BRADFORD	12	8	0	4	21	18	16
LEEDS CITY	11	7	1	3	23	14	15
BURY	12	6	3	3	14	9	15
WOOLWICH A.	12	6	3	3	16	16	15
FULHAM	12	6	2	4	15	12	14
HULL CITY	12	5	4	3	15	11	14
LEICESTER FOSSE	13	7	0	6	26	17	14
WOLVES	13	5	4	4	11	11	14
BARNSLEY	11	4	5	2	14	12	13
BRISTOL CITY	12	5	3	4	19	15	13
BIRMINGHAM	12	5	3	4	16	21	13
CLAPTON ORIENT....	11	4	4	3	9	7	12
GRIMSBY TOWN.....	12	4	4	5	13	18	11
STOCKPORT C.	12	5	4	5	16	22	10
HUDDERSFIELD T.	12	5	0	6	13	12	9
GLOSSOP	12	3	2	7	10	22	8
LINCOLN CITY	14	3	2	9	12	23	8
BLACKPOOL	12	1	4	7	8	18	6
NOTTS FOREST.....	13	2	1	10	13	25	5

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts
SWINDON	12	10	1	1	30	11	21
CRYSTAL PALACE	13	7	5	1	24	11	19
NORTHAMPTON	13	6	4	3	22	17	16
BRIGHTON & H. A.	13	6	4	3	13	11	16
READING	14	7	3	2	18	14	16
PLYMOUTH A.	13	6	3	4	15	17	15
PORTSMOUTH	12	5	3	4	16	13	13
NORWICH CITY	13	3	7	3	14	15	13
GILLINGHAM.....	14	6	1	7	20	20	13
SOUTHEND UTD	14	5	3	6	20	25	13
COVENTRY CITY	14	3	6	5	19	31	12
EXETER CITY	12	4	3	5	12	10	11
WESTHAM UTD...	12	4	3	5	21	20	11
SOUTHAMPTON	13	4	3	6	18	21	11
MERTHYR TOWN	13	4	3	6	10	19	11
QUEEN'S PARK R..	12	3	4	5	13	15	10
MILLWALL.....	12	2	6	4	13	20	10
WATFORD	15	3	4	8	19	18	10
BRISTOL ROVERS	12	3	3	6	13	17	9
CARDIFF CITY	12	3	2	7	16	16	8

RACING AT HOME.

PRINCIPAL WINNING JOCKEYS ON THE FLAT.

(Compiled From March 24 to November 14. inclusive.)

Jockeys.	Mounts	1st	2nd	3rd	Unplaced	Percentage
Taher, D.	421	114	71	55	181	27·07
Cookton, F. L.	318	89	59	91	119	27·98
Whalley, A.	349	85	72	71	349	15·18
Wheatley, E.	440	74	53	45	268	16,81
Donoghue, S.	547	74	67	72	354	13·05
Griggs, Walter	416	2	62	46	246	14,90
Martin, J. H.	373	53	47	45	228	14,2
Robbins, H.	566	50	51	36	369	9·08
Clark, J.	375	49	45	45	235	13,06
Keysey, F. L.	17	48	37	34	198	15,14
Huxley, E.	347	47	39	42	199	14,54
Price, E.	459	46	49	48	3 7	10,00
Jullis, H.	499	42	47	33	288	10,05
Foy, C.	499	38	41	47	272	9,50
Huxley, W.	323	36	40	33	217	11,91
Saxby, W.	271	35	42	24	170	19,58
Templeman, F.	258	35	31	34	158	13,07
Griggs, Wm.	251	30	33	36	163	12,21
Stokes, R.	312	30	25	39	217	9,61
Leison J.	313	30	42	29	192	9,58

Strength—Light. 1st prize won by Corrie, 2nd prize won by Nelta.

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The best start of the afternoon, all yachts being over within 30 secs., Lylie first, then Trixie, Gita, and Erin. Gita the latest addition to our fleet is a pretty little craft with a very useful look about her, and is a welcome addition to the somewhat depleted "B" class. She was a dark horse, a post entry, and therefore started scratch but still gave a very good account of herself and would have finished well up if the race could have been sailed through. Nothing can be said of this race save that the "B's" went up harbour and were never seen again.

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SUNDERLAND.....	12	7	3	2	28	17	17
WEDNESBURY A....	12	6	4	2	16	9	16
OLDHAM ATH.	12	6	2	4	20	17	14
BRADFORD CITY...	12	4	6	2	12	11	14
BURNLEY	13	5	4	4	24	15	14
TOTTENHAM H.	13	6	1	5	21	24	13
SHEFFIELD WED	13	6	0	7	17	22	12
NEWCASTLE U.	12	5	1	6	12	15	11
CHELSEA	12	5	1	6	19	23	11
EVERTON	12	4	3	5	19	23	11
SHEFFIELD U.	13	5	1	7	23	26	11
DERBY COUNTY	13	3	5	5	22	26	11
ASTON VILLA	12	4	2	6	13	18	10
LIVERPOOL	12	3	3	6	11	26	9
MIDDLESBROUGH	12	3	4	6	15	21	8
MANCHESTER C.	12	1	5	6	12	19	7
PRESTON N.E.	13	1	3	9	7	21	5

THE LEAGUE, DIV. 2.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts.
NOTTS COUNTY	14	8	3	3	23	13	19
BRADFORD	12	8	0	4	21	18	16
LEEDS CITY	11	7	1	3	23	14	15
BURY	12	6	3	3	14	9	15
WOOLWICH A.	12	6	3	3	16	16	15
FULHAM	12	6	2	4	15	12	14
HULL CITY	12	5	4	3	15	11	14
LEICESTER FOSSE	13	7	0	6	26	17	14
WOLVES	13	5	4	4	11	11	14
BARNSLEY	11	4	5	2	14	12	13
BRISTOL CITY	12	5	3	4	19	15	13
BIRMINGHAM	12	5	3	4	16	21	13
CLAPTON ORIENT....	11	4	4	3	9	7	12
GRIMSBY TOWN.....	12	4	4	5	13	18	11
STOCKPORT C.	12	5	4	5	16	22	10
HUDDERSFIELD T.	12	5	0	6	13	12	9
GLOSSOP	12	3	2	7	10	22	8
LINCOLN CITY	14	3	2	9	12	23	8
BLACKPOOL	12	1	4	7	8	18	6
NOTTS FOREST.....	13	2	1	10	13	25	5

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts
SWINDON	12	10	1	1	30	11	21
CRYSTAL PALACE	13	7	5	1	24	11	19
NORTHAMPTON	13	6	4	3	22	17	16
BRIGHTON & H. A.	13	6	4	3	13	11	16
READING	14	7	3	2	18	14	16
PLYMOUTH A.	13	6	3	4	15	17	15
PORTSMOUTH	12	5	3	4	16	13	13
NORWICH CITY	13	3	7	3	14	15	13
GILLINGHAM.....	14	6	1	7	20	20	13
SOUTHEND UTD	14	5	3	6	20	25	13
COVENTRY CITY	14	3	6	5	19	31	12
EXETER CITY	12	4	3	5	12	10	11
WESTHAM UTD...	12	4	3	5	21	20	11
SOUTHAMPTON	13	4	3	6	18	21	11
MERTHYR TOWN	13	4	3	6	10	19	11
QUEEN'S PARK R..	12	3	4	5	13	15	10
MILLWALL.....	12	2	6	4	13	20	10
WATFORD	15	3	4	8	19	18	10
BRISTOL ROVERS	12	3	3	6	13	17	9
CARDIFF CITY	12	3	2	7	16	16	8

RACING AT HOME.

PRINCIPAL WINNING JOCKEYS ON THE FLAT.

(Compiled From March 24 to November 14. inclusive.)

Jockeys.	Mounts	1st	2nd	3rd	Unplaced	Percentage
Taher, D.	421	114	71	55	181	27·07
Cookton, F. L.	318	89	59	91	119	27·98
Whalley, A.	349	85	72	71	349	15·18
Wheatley, E.	440	74	53	45	268	16,81
Donoghue, S.	547	74	67	72	354	13·05
Griggs, Walter	416	2	62	46	246	14,90
Martin, J. H.	373	53	47	45	228	14,2
Robbins, H.	566	50	51	36	369	9·08
Clark, J.	375	49	45	45	235	13,06
Keysey, F. L.	17	48	37	34	198	15,14
Huxley, E.	347	47	39	42	199	14,54
Price, E.	459	46	49	48	3 7	10,00
Jullis, H.	499	42	47	33	288	10,05
Foy, C.	499	38	41	47	272	9,50
Huxley, W.	323	36	40	33	217	11,91
Saxby, W.	271	35	42	24	170	19,58
Templeman, F.	258	35	31	34	158	13,07
Griggs, Wm.	251	30	33	36	163	12,21
Stokes, R.	312	30	25	39	217	9,61
Leison J.	313	30	42	29	192	9,58

THE GOLFER'S PROGRESS.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN COINCIDENCE.

RETURN OF VARDON AND RAY.

It seems to me that coincidence of a peculiar and interesting character is established this week says, a correspondent of the *Daily Mail*. As we write and read Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, who were put forward as the champions of British golf—and good champions too—to invade the United States, and, if possible, capture the championship cup, are on the high seas sailing east, and very soon they will be back again in England. This very week closes the greatest tour of British golfers in the United States or any other foreign country that has ever taken place, and in many respects also it has been the most successful tour. But although these fine players have done an immense amount of good to their bank accounts, the understanding being that there is over £2,000 to divide between them, and though in the four-ball matches against all and sundry that were the chief form of contest beween them and the American golfers they gained enormously, suffering only one defeat, they failed in the chief object of the expedition, in that they did not win the American championship, which Mr. Ouimet, the Boston amateur, won. Also in the only other stroke competition against a representative field of American golfers in which they took part, this being at Shawnee at the very beginning of their tour, they also failed. British golfers in general give our great players a very real and sincere welcome home. They have been away three months, and our autumn season has not been quite the same without them. They have been missed. We have to thank them for doing their very best, as I, who saw, know that they did; and we are glad that they have been so successful financially. But these considerations do not alter the fact that in the chief matter they failed, and the world of British golf cannot have done with that failure yet.

A SILVER JUBILEE.

The coincidence comes here, that this very week that sees the homecoming of our champions from this fruitless attack on American golf embraces the celebration of a very special period in American golfing history. There is evidence that golf was played in the country ages back. Balls were struck in the earliest days of Charleston and Savannah. Some have said that the old colonial governors of Massachusetts and the British soldiers in Philadelphia played the game—and British soldiers do seem to golf wherever they go—but all those were spasmodic efforts to start American golf, and none of them made really good. At the middle of last century American golf was as dead as any of the Dutchmen who first laid out New York.

The real beginning of it took place exactly twenty-five years ago, and in an important historical matter of this kind our brother players of the United States are fortunate in being able to fasten on a date and that day is the Eighteenth of November. For keen American golfers at all events that is a date that counts second in importance only to the Fourth of July. A few weeks since I sat round the fire in a clubhouse in Massachusetts after dinner one evening, and had the rare advantage then of talking over the significance and circumstances of this date with Mr. John Reid, the son of a father of the same name, the father being the gentleman most closely concerned with that establishment of golf ("the father of American golf," everbody calls him), and the son being properly versed in the full facts of American history as influenced by his family.

Mr. Reid, senior, had business associations with a Mr. Robert Lockhart, a merchant of New York, who came over to the old country once a year to make trade purchases, and, being a golfer, had a taste of the game while he was here—at Dunfermline. Mr. Reid was not a golfer, but he was a Scot, and there was some of the great instinct there when he asked Mr. Lockhart to bring some clubs and balls over with him, which he did. I have been up the River Hudson to Yonkers to pay my respects to the birthplace of American golf, just as respectfully, as I have been to Washington, Grant's tomb, and the other emblems and shrines of the nation. The clubs and balls brought over from Scotland were taken to Mr. Reid at Yonkers, and here, under his direction and with his hospitality, they were first employed and the game was first studied and loved. Lockhart showed them what to do and how to do it; they tried so very hard, and from that time until now they have been finding things out and discovering how little of the great mystery they know—just like ourselves at home.

THE ST. ANDREWS CLUB AT YONKERS.

A club was formed on the spot, with Mr. Reid as president. In the little bit of pasture land that was borrowed for the game six holes were roughly cut, and there was an apple tree on the ground that was a feature of the course and served some useful purposes, so that the members of the club—who only numbered about half a dozen to begin with—came to be known as the "Apple Tree Gang." From this very slender beginning the club grew and prospered, and to-day is still one of the forces in American golf, despite the magnificent creations in clubs and courses that have arisen. It still bears the great name that was given to it at the beginning, the St. Andrews Golf Club, and on Tuesday, in an appropriate way, it celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, its silver jubilee. British golfers, members of a community whose altruism is always dominant, despite the keen occasional rivalries, are none the less sincere in their congratulations to American golf on its silver jubilee, because the year of that festival has yielded them an amazing victory at our expense and because the very week of its mark the return of our defeated champions.

Next year American golf will enter upon the second quarter-century of its existence, and will be anxious to make a good beginning. Next year also, without any doubt, British golf will move towards avenging the defeat of 1913. It ought to be avenged.

MEDICAL AID FOR WOMEN.

BOMBAY PETITION TO LADY HARDINGE.

QUESTION OF QUALIFICATION.

The Bombay Medical Union has forwarded a petition to Lady Hardinge as President of the National Association for Providing female medical aid to the women of India. The petition says:—

The union is glad to say that it is in general accord, more or less, with the main features of the scheme. But in some important particulars the union is compelled to largely dissent from the views of the Central Committee. And it respectfully begs leave to indicate them here, in the hope that they will be carefully reconsidered by Your Ladyship's Central Committee. The main points of difference are: (1) The method of selection and recruitment for the service, and (2) The standard laid down with regard to the Medical qualifications demanded from candidates.

(1) With regard to the method of selection and recruitment, the union respectfully submits that any method which is based on a preferential selection and nomination, whether here or in the United Kingdom, on the mere strength of certain medical qualifications, however good academically and through the agency of nominated sub-committees, however fair and impartial, is open to serious objections, and will not find general acceptance with Indian public opinion, much less with the independent medical profession in India, both male and female. The union is certainly in favour of the selection of the best talent available, be it Indian or be it European. But the union is also of opinion, that instead of relying on the judgment of sub-committees for making the right sort of selection on the mere strength of medical qualifications, however superior, a special test should be instituted, in which a fuller consideration and greater weight ought to be given to other important factors. The candidates should be expected to have a good acquaintance with the social habits, customs and prejudices of Indian women, and more especially of purdah ladies. They should also have a proper acquaintance with the latter's vernacular, and possess a readiness to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances and surroundings in which they may not infrequently be placed. The union would, therefore, beg leave to suggest that, in order to properly carry out the idea of the central committee to have first class medical women in the service as far as possible, a competitive examination for admission into the service, open to all British born and duly qualified medical women, may in the first instance, be held annually in India, at which their proficiency in the more important branches of medical science may be thoroughly tested, more or less on the lines of the examination for admission into the Indian Medical Service.

THE NEW RULES.

The central committee of the Dufferin Association seem to have thought it right to lay down such rules in the method and standard of their selection, that, if they are at all strictly interpreted, they will have the effect of practically excluding an exceedingly large number of the existing Indian female medical graduates from the new service. The central committee distinctly lays it down, as a *sine qua non*, that "they must posses a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification higher than L.M. & S." Such a definite ruling naturally brings up the consideration of the second important point of difference mentioned above viz:—(2) the standard demanded with regard to the qualifications of the candidates. In the connection, a tention may be drawn to two very important factors, apparently not carefully considered while enacting this clause, viz:—(a) 'the extremely limited number' of duly qualified Indian medical women who possess the particular class of qualifications demanded, and the injustice it, therefore, does to the very large class of other Indian female medical graduates, who, 'although duly qualified and recognised as such by thier own Univrsities,' have not had the means or the good fortune to acquire one or more of them, and (b) the confusion created by putting the qualifications of the L.M &S. of the different Indian universities on the same level. With regard to (a), the union may be permitted to point out, that probably more than 75 of the duly qualified female medical graduates in India hold the degree of L. M. & S., from their own universities, a few possess only a certificate or diploma to practice medicine granted by the medical colleges in which they were educated, while only a very, very small percentage possesses a British, and not one a Colonial qualification, registrable under the British Medical Act.

INDIAN QUALIFICATIONS.

It will thus be seen that the only Indian qualifications, which the committee can be said to have actually included in the above mentioned clause, are the M. B. B. S. and the M. D. of the Indian universities. The union is not aware of any Indian lady who holds the degree of M. D. from the Bombay University, perhaps from any Indian University, while, as pointed out above, the degree of M. B. B. S., which has been instituted in the sister universities of Calcutta, Madras and Lahore, for some length of time, was first conferred on its medical graduates only about two years ago by the Bombay University. There are only two female medical graduates of the Bombay University yet, who possess the diploma of this newly instituted degree. It would, therefore, be highly unjust and detrimental to their best interests to exclude the very large class of female medical graduates holding the degree of L. M & S. of the latter University. The degree of L. M. & S. of the Bombay University should, at any rate, be recognised as qualifying for admission into the new service, as far as the union is aware, the Bombay L. M. & S. is the only L. M. & S. degree that is recognised by the General Medical Council 'as a registrable' qualification in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, and as such, fulfils the necessary condition laid down by the committee in their own enactment "that they must posess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act."

TH E STADIUM AND THE CUP FINAL.

It is stated that the authorities at the Stadium, Shepherd's Bush, are prepared to comply with the conditions imposed by the F. A. for housing the Cup Final.

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Monday, 8th December, 1913.

BOMBAY AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

"A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of this city," called by requisition, is to be held in the Bombay Town Hall, on Wednesday, "to give expression to the general feeling in regard to the treatment of Indians in South Africa, and to make representations to the Government on the position of Indians in South Africa and in other British Colonies." The utility of this gathering will depend entirely on the manner in which the question is approached by the speakers, and the tone of the resolutions that are submitted for endorsement. It is high time, in the interest of the Indians in South Africa, that the real inwardness of the "blood-stained coal" and "horrors of slavery" campaign were recognised, and that the facts were fairly faced. Hitherto there has been a tendency to ignore the difficulties of the situation. A campaign has been set on foot, both in South Africa and in India, which has been highly undesirable in its influence and its effects, and the circumstances demand that enlightened sympathisers with the Indian labourers should now frankly repudiate the aspersions cast on Lord Gladstone and General Botha, and deprecate the attempts to inflame public feeling in India by disseminating harrowing stories of cruelty which cannot be substantiated. A striking example of the irresponsibility which has been so marked a feature of the present campaign was afforded by a European speaker at the recent meeting in Calcutta, who declared that "if the dispute led to the separation of the Colonies from England, it would be better for England to lose the Colonies than to lose her high principles." There is no question of England "losing her high principles" in this dispute. It is almost needless to reiterate that the British Government are willing and anxious to secure redress for the grievances of the Indians. But they are not prepared to resort to proceedings which might lead to the disruption of the British Empire. The Imperial Government, moreover, are hindered and embarrassed in their efforts to influence the Union Ministry by the passive resistance movement, which has developed into active rioting, and by the line of action which politicians in India have adopted. The remarks of the *Cape Times* on this point are highly significant. "On merits, as we have repeatedly said," writes our South African contemporary, "the Indians in respect of the main points at issue have a case which is unanswerable, and which was rapidly winning over a great bulk of South African opinion. Events during the past ten days have caused a reaction. The public, with the recent occurrences on the Rand well in mind, are in no mood to subordinate the will of Parliament to organized intimidation, and in resorting to methods which have a resemblance to the tactics of aggressive labour the Indians have made it more difficult for the Government to give them the assurances they require." It will be remembered that great play has been made in India with the report that a coolie had been flogged to death. It was subsequently cabled from South Africa that this man's death had been certified as having been due to natural causes and that there was no indication of illusage on the body. The fact, however, has not, so far as we are aware, been published here that an examination of the body was made by a Dr. Sutherland, who was engaged by Mr. Ritch, Mr. Gandhi's supporter, for that purpose. Dr. Sutherland in his report said: "I can find no indication of any injury to the skull or the brain, there is no bruise on the head, and he is clean shaved. Externally I can find no indication of any blow on the body, there is no mark nor bruise, nor swelling. From head to heel I can find no mark. The intestines are all right and there is no indication of disease. Judging from the condition of the lungs, however, I should say that Nardu died of inflammation of the lungs or of pneumonia." Under ordinary circumstances, it might be considered superfluous to lay stress on this report. But the circumstances are far from being normal. The feeling which has been aroused in India during the past few weeks is due to the unfounded reports of atrocities that have been disseminated, and it is imperative that the full facts, so far as they are available, should be made known. There is another phase of this question that deserves investigation. A number of journals which have strongly supported the Indian demand for redress continue to urge the desirability of adopting a policy of repatriation on a wholesale scale. This suggestion, however, has been met with the argument that India requires an outlet for her surplus population. It is, however, incontrovertible that the labour supply for various important industries in India is inadequate, and in Assam and elsewhere there are tracts of uncultivated land which might profitably be brought under cultivation. It may be that in many cases the grievous social disabilities which the labouring classes suffer in India cause men and women to leave the country of their birth. The evidence given before the Royal Commission which inquired into the conditions of indentured labour in various parts of the British Empire showed by direct proof that the sons of coolies had attained wealth and position in various Crown Colonies, whereas if they had remained in India, they would have been coolies as were their fathers before them. We commend this subject to the attention of the men of influence in this country who are interesting themselves in the welfare of the Indian labourer in South Africa.

PARSI AIMS AND IDEALS. THE address with which the President, Mr. Bhabha, opened the fourth Zoroastrian conference on Saturday is interesting as showing the aims and ideals of the advanced thinkers of a community which is remarkable for the manner in which it has assimilated, and is still assimilating, Western ideas and methods. Mr. Bhabha was right when he described the many reforms he outlined as ideal, but not at all premature "in our present advanced condition." Some of these reforms are, so far as Western countries are concerned, almost tinged with the hoar of time, so well established have they become; others touch the very basis of Zoroastrianism and cannot fail to be subjects of controversy within the community. All of them need money and an extended realization of responsibilities, two essentials which always came as qualifications in the President's speech. The three main subjects of the address were the correction of the Zoroastrian calendar, the organisation of charities, and the community's educational needs, the last being the most important and most comprehensive. As regards the calendar, it may be noted that a thousand members have signified their willingness to adopt the change proposed, though this number is insignificant compared with the community's population of 46,231 in Bombay alone. With the growing industrialism of the Parsis, said the President, the cry of poverty had been increasingly heard. This is perfectly logical, and notwithstanding the generosity of leading Parsis very probably true. In any case organised relief is better than indiscriminate charity. And as for education, the speaker was almost wholly in favour of the adoption of principles which have yielded excellent results in Europe, one in particular being the provision of technical instruction for boys. Another reform was urged, which, if carried out, cannot fail to have beneficial results: that is the adoption of a system of education for girls which will give them useful and efficient training for their duties as wives and mothers.

Sir J. and Lady Randles left for Europe, on Saturday last, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arcadia."

CAPTAIN H. W. RUSSELL, R. A. M. C. has been appointed to the charge of the Brigade Laboratory, Ambala.

The P. and O. Co. s. s. "Arabia" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 5th Dec.

THE Portuguese gunboat "Sado," under the command of Captain A. R. Ortigao, arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday afternoon from Goa with His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India on board.

Notes of the Day.

The Suffragettes are apparently pursuing what Mr. Lloyd George has called their "campaign of organised lunacy" as vigorously as ever. During the last three days two fires for which they are responsible have resulted in damage to the amount of £35,000. At this rate they will soon beat the record for ruthless criminal destruction set up during the four months between March 9 and July 7 of this year, when they destroyed property to the value of £114,850 by fire.

The "prominent Ulsterite" who has informed the Unionist papers that there will be more "fun" in gun-runing now that the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland has been proclaimed must possess a strange idea of humour. The publication by the Unionist papers of such a statement indicates, moreover, a curious inability on their part to appreciate the gravity of the situation they are helping to create. Mr. Asquith's latest speech suggests that a way may be found to meet the Ulster case, but, it is obvious that if the arms which it will be such "fun" to smuggle into Ireland are ever used, they will be used against the King's troops.

A Simla correspondent of the *Englishman* mentions a rumour that the Department of Industry and Commerce and the Railway Board are soon to be transferred to Calcutta, and that subsequently Delhi, as a capital, will be abandoned. It would certainly be beneficial to commercial interests if the Department of Industry and Commerce and the Railway Board were transferred to one of the large towns where they might keep in touch with commercial opinion, but that the Government of India have decided to turn their back on their beloved Delhi is incredible.

A correspondent of a contemporary directs attention to a question which is often being raised by steamship passengers. During the transhipment of the writer's baggage from the "Salsette" to the "Mongolia" some of the locks were damaged and the hasps broken off. The P. & O. Company, however, while regretting the loss caused to the passenger, state definitely that they can accept no liability for the loss, because the packages were not insured. The correspondent plaintively asks that some one with a knowledge of law should make a definite pronouncement as to whether the Company is within its legal rights in adopting this attitude.

The women's suffrage movement has reached even Lahore, and a public meeting on the subject was held at the Laurence Hall on Thursday. The *Civil and Military Gazette* does not approve of the innovation and sternly admonishes the offenders. "The ladies," writes our contemporary, "appeared to take themselves very seriously, but we trust this kind of demonstration will not be allowed to become a habit. No Englishmen have a vote in this country, and as it is—*pace* the Suffragettes—the presence of the men that makes the presence of the women possible, the latter might be satisfied with being for once on terms of equality—so far as the vote is concerned—with the male sex. In any case there is quite sufficient mischievous agitation of an indigenous nature in India already; it would be a thousand pities to permit the growth of an entirely Western method of making trouble for the authorities."

A new method of settling international differences is manifesting itself in France. Within the last few weeks there have been two notable instances of making quarrels with foreign countries the subject of duels between picked champions, one representing France, the other the country from whichthe alleged insult has come. The first was that of M. Breitmayer, the distinguished French swordsman, fighting and wounding the Bulgarian, Lieutenant Torcom. In mail week, it appears, M. Paul de Cassagnac, a master of the art of duelling, challenged the German, Lieutenant Baron von Forstner, who is alleged to have insulted the French flag in an address to Alsatian recruits. The mode of settling international disputes by combats of picked champions was common in ancient times, and it might be used as a means of mitigating the growing burden of armaments to-day.

Whatever may be the appearance of the Bhatia Bagh when its new lay-out has been carried into effect, it is at present the ugliest spot in Bombay. Its centre is a big open patch of bare earth, while in Hornby Road near Victoria Terminus, the middle of the street is occupied by a formidable barrier of earth and stones surmounted by a canvas screen. It may be that the present condition of the place is necessitated by the alterations which are being made in it, but certainly this state of affairs should not be permitted for a moment longer than the circumstances require. Accordingly when it was asked recently to deal with an application from the Tramway Company, which the Commissioner endeavoured to impress upon it as urgent, the Corporation should have found some speedier method of disposing of the subject than by referring it to a committee. The Tramway Company may or may not have been reasonable in its attitude, but when a question which affects the traffic of an important thoroughfare is raised, no efficient public body should allow its adjustment to be delayed for any but most weighty reasons.

MILITARY MATTERS.

ADVERTISING THE ARMY.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

It is understood that the War Office is going in future to appropriate several thousands of pounds yearly to advertising the attractions of the army by modern methods of publicity, in the hope of thus obtaining and maintaining a steady and increased flow of recruits. At the same time the machinery hitherto employed for recruiting is being carefully examined with a view to ascertaining whether it is not susceptible of improvement. The means now employed for filling the vacancies in the ranks are practically the same that have been in use from the earliest days, before the development of modern advertising, and it has become evident that the methods of the past are unequal to the task of keeping the army up to strength under modern conditions, despite the fact that our army is not a large army, and offers by no means insignificant advantages to men of good character and average physique and intelligence. With a small army and a steadily increasing adult male population, the recruiting difficulty which persists and increases every year points to the necessity for trying new methods. There ought to be no difficulty in obtaining the numbers required, and yet existing methods fail to attract men to the service, whilst ten times the number of men required annually for the army are shipped off to the Dominions through the active agencies for emigration that are now working throughout the length and breadth of the land. I have before referred to these agencies and the thorough manner in which they work, not only to secure men to emigrate, but to ensure that they get the right class of men. The caravan, generally with a cinema show attached to which free entry is given, is but one of the methods employed to bring before village communities the advantage of life in this or that Dominion. The daily and weekly Press, not to mention some of the popular monthly magazines, are full of articles booming the ready roads to health and wealth that are available across the seas, and the facilities that exist for crossing those seas. Steamship companies and the Dominion Governments vie with each other in the production of attractive booklets and pamphlets, and they have their reward—success. Thus a new factor has been created in the labour market, in which our voluntarily enlisted army has to compete for men, and it has been recognised that the old methods are a distinct handicap when pitted against the new; the question has, therefore, been raised whether the army by adopting similar methods could achieve anything like similar success. If one man out of every ten that now makes up his mind to go to the dominions could be induced to enlist, and try the advantages of the service the answer to the question would be distinctly in the affirmative.

RECRUITING MARCHES.

The effect of the recruiting marches, which have now become an annual feature after the manœuvres, is by no means what it might be as regards results to recruiting, and what little effect there is has proved evanescent. There has been practically no preparation beforehand, and there is no organization for gleaning after the regiment has passed. It is not too much to say that a week or ten days after the regiment has passed through the town or village the incident of the visit has ceased to be talked about, and whatever enthusiasm for soldiering may have been raised dies down and disappears till the next time that the drums and fifes are heard in the Market Square. *Mutato mutandis*, much might be gained by following the methods of the Dominion caravans in preparing the ground beforehand and prolonging the effect after the recruiting march is over. It is impossible to believe that the country cannot, and still more impossible to believe that it will not, supply the comparatively small annual contingent required by the War Office to keep the army up to the strength. The pay and conditions of service have improved the position of the soldier enormously during the last twenty or thirty years, and there can be little doubt that were the advantages of the army as admirably advertised, and its attractions set forth as fully and brightly as is life in the Colonies, much of the difficulty now experienced in getting recruits would disappear; and it is in this direction that the War Office have decided to move. That a great deal could be done by a revision of the text books, especially the historical ones in use in Board Schools, is certain; that nothing will be done is even more certain. State education in the country is very largely controlled by those who make no attempt to disguise their anti-militarist views, and take every opportunity of making the teaching in the Board Schools conform to their standard. The effect of this on the potential recruit is probably small, but its effect in forming the opinion of the class from which he springs is great, and cannot be neglected in considering the forces antagonistic to recruiting for the Regular army, though it is perhaps a more important factor in limiting the numbers of the Territorial forces.

A BOOM IN NAVAL RECRUITS.

Whilst the War Office is in difficulties and seeking a way out, the Admiralty is experiencing a boom in recruiting for the Navy. The present year will probably be notable in naval annals for the fact that a larger number of recruits will have been accepted than in any year since the long service system of voluntary recruiting was introduced over half a century ago, and this despite the prosperity of trade. Men and boys are coming forward for enlistment, as fast or faster than they are wanted: and this is attributed to the increase recently made in the pay of the lower deck and the chance of promotion to commissioned rank now offered to deserving and promising men. The boom has come at an opportune moment, as the need for men in the Navy is increasing and in all probability will continue to increase. Four years ago 11,000 were accepted, last year the number had increased to 18,000, and this year the aggregate will reach 20,000 or possibly a little over. In the new Navy Estimates, it is understood, provision will be made to increase the number borne by 4,000, following upon this year's increase of 5,000. To meet this increase, in addition to filling the vacancies due to death, age, etc., considerably over 20,000 entries will be necessary, but there seems little doubt that the numbers forthcoming will be fully equal to requirements. At present the applications are so far in excess of the numbers required, that the recruiting staff is able to pick and choose, with the result that those accepted are very promising both in physique and intelligence. The applicants taken all round are well up to standard, and the rejection for medical reasons after the severest tests only run to about 15 per cent. of the whole, and as only 35 per cent. of those applying are required it will be seen that the recruiting officers are in a position that their opposite numbers in the army may well envy. A strong naval committee is at present investigating the question of the training of youths and boys of the seaman class. The abolition of the masted training squadron is looked back upon regretfully by a considerable number of naval officers, as much was taught in the old brigs for the teaching which no facilities exist now. What is wanted is some system of training, which can produce the results obtained by service in the old training brigs, but it is unlikely that the committee will suggest the introduction of masts and yards again for training purposes, and there is considerable difficulty in arriving at what would be an efficient substitute.

OPPOSITION TO EXPENDITURE.

The Westminster Palace Hotel was the meeting place of a conference to protest against the expenditure of the State in general, and on the Navy in particular, as foreshadowed in the First Lord's speech at the Guildhall banquet. So far as it is possible to judge from the published reports, the speeches were characterized more by flippancy of expression than by profundity of thought. Every speech was punctuated by laughter. The Chairman after describing Navy expenditure as profligacy, and calling for immediate steps to be taken to deal with Mr. Churchill the prodigate, suggested that two Dreadnoughts could at once be dispensed with without any fear of danger, and a saving of five and-a-half millions be thereby effected. Lord Welby foresaw universal peace and reduction of advancements, but for the malign influence of organizations composed of politicians, admirals, generals, the Krupp brotherhood throughout the world, and journalists. Mr. Baroes opined that as 300,000 out of 2,000,000 working women received less than 12 shillings a week wages the loyalty of the working classes was a doubtful quantity in the event of war.

Mr. Hirst saw the way to peace by the abolition of all capture at sea of merchant shipping neutral or belligerent, and the abolition of prize money forthwith. The Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell recalled a saying of Mr. Gladstone anent the Naval Estimates of 1893, in which he called them mad and drunk. The madness had lasted with increasingly acute paroxysms for twenty years, but he (Mr. Russell) remembering the couplet.—

"He is not drunk who on the floor
Can still sit up and ask for more"

was prepared to absolve the Admiralty from the latter charge, as they were still asking for more. The conference closed with a resolution urging the holding of meetings in the country to bring pressure to bear on Parliament. If this is done, it is to be hoped that the subject will be presented with less levity and irrelevance than was the case at the Westminster Palace Hotel. There are two sides to every question, and it is only right that both sides should be presented fairly. The suggestion that naval prize money is an obstracle to peace, and that the right of capture at sea is an incentive to war, and the maintenance of large armaments is not an argument that is capable of proof. The right of capture, restricted though it has been by the Declaration of Paris in 1856, and still further, sought to be restricted by the Declaration of London in 1909, in pursuance of the proposals formulated at the Hague in 1907, is but a means to an end, not an end itself. It has been in the past, and, still remains a preponderating influence for the maintenance of peace, and for the termination of war when hostilities have broken out. When Lord Loreburn set himself the task of advocating the abolition of capture at sea of enemy's property in a belligerent ship, he had to start by laying down that steam and modern international commercial relations had so altered the position that history was no guide as to the scope and effects of a modern war at sea. He then drew on his imagination for the progress and conduct of a modern war between maritime Powers, and from his imaginings deduced a case for the abolition of the right which gives significance to the command of the sea. Commerce, except in the case of an effectual blockade, was to be free from all interference, not only when carried in neutral ships, but also when conveyed in ships of a beligerent Power. The fleet of the weaker belligerent need never leave Port, so far as the safety of its country's commerce was concerned. A sea war would not necessarily make any change in land routine, the people could carry on as before, with no unpleasant rise in prices owing to land carriage by long and devious routes; and no stoppage of exports and imports except in the case of blockaded posts. That such a proposition would lead to the maintenance of peace or the swift conclusion of hostilities is difficult to believe. That it is against the interests of a Naval Power, and in the interests of a Military Power is fairly easy to grasp. In order to make war at sea perfectly safe for all except the active combatants in the Fleets, it only remains to go one step further and prohibit all naval engagements taking place on the commercial sea routes.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a Political Secretary to the Government of India on the same status as the Foreign Secretary. Mr. J. B. Wood has been selected for the new post.

Subscribed for by shorthand writers in all parts, and also by local people, a marble bust by Sir Thomas Brock of Sir Isaac Pitman has been unveiled by Lord Methuen at the Trowbridge Town Hall.

Some wonderful catches of mackerel have been made by Lowestoft herring boats. The Early Morn took over 70,000, and, as she could not stow any more fish, had to abandon a number of nets.

NO MORE ARMS FOR ULSTER.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED.

SEIZURES AT KINGSTOWN AND BELFAST.

"MORE FUN IN GUN-RUNNING."

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Manchester this evening, denied that in his speech at Leeds he withdrew anything he had said at Ladybank. He would never close the door to a reasonable and honourable peace. He had searched in vain for a suggestion from the Opposition which would lead to a possible settlement until the recent speech of Sir Edward Carson. The latter had said there could be no settlement which would be humiliating or degrading to Ulster. Mr. Asquith was sure Sir Edward Carson would agree that that must apply to all sections of Ireland.

He said Sir Edward Carson objected to the treatment of Ireland differently from any part of the United Kingdom. Mr. Asquith supposed that he referred to "Home Rule all round," but he said the case of Ireland was urgent and must come first. He also agreed with Sir Edward Carson's stipulations that there must be nothing leading to the ultimate separation of Ireland, and that the real and effective authority of the Imperial Parliament must be retained supreme and unquestionable.

The peculiar conditions in Ireland made the application of a cast-iron system of Home Rule to different parts of the United Kingdom impossible, but he would consider with an open mind objections to anything in the Bill which might be regarded as having a separatist or anti-federal tendency.

He hoped that free and frank discussion on the lines laid down in his Ladybank speech and on the lines indicated by Sir Edward Carson would lead to a settlement commanding the consent and good-will of all concerned. He agreed with Sir Edward Carson that the case for the minority must be considered carefully and sympathetically, but equally they must keep in mind the case of the majority. Those were the guiding considerations which should influence statesmen in the present crisis. —Reuter.

THE NEW PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The *London Gazette* contains a proclamation by the King prohibiting the importation into Ireland of arms and ammunition, component parts thereof, or such empty cartridge cases, explosives or combustibles suitable for warlike purposes, unless the Customs are satisfied that they are for sporting, mining or other unwarlike purposes.

A second proclamation prohibits the carriage of the same articles, under the same reservation, along the coast.—Reuter.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S SECRET MEETING.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at Nottingham, ridiculed the proclamation regarding the importation of arms into Ireland. He was confident that the English people would never countenance firing on an unarmed people. He asked the Government to put its proposals regarding Ulster into writing.

Two boxes of arms were seized by the police on arrival of a steamer at Kingstown. After enquiries of the owner, who was a dealer in firearms, the boxes were allowed to remain at the Customs. The staff at the Irish ports has been reinforced from England.

LATER.

The Customs at Belfast have seized 99 cases of ammunition and nine cases of rifles.—Reuter.

BELATED ACTION.

The Unionist papers quote a prominent Ulsterite as saying that the Government's proclamation is belated, as already over 80,000 rifles and millions of rounds of ammunition are already in Ulster. He declared, however, that there would be more fun in gun-running now.

It is stated that the Privy Council, at which the proclamation was framed, was held in exceptional secrecy at Sandringham on Dec. 4. According to the *Court Circular*, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Lords Morley and Stamfordham and Sir William Carrington were present.—Reuter.

THE PREMIER AT OLDHAM.

A WARNING TO FREE TRADERS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Oldham, said that although the Free Trade system had been free from menace since the accession of the Liberals to power, it would be a mistake to suppose that the subject could be ignored. He warned his hearers it was as certain as that night follows day that the taxation of foreign manufactures would be followed by the taxation of food.

Dealing with armaments, he declared that the best hope of reduction lay in the concerted pressure of civilised peoples upon those responsible.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

He was not satisfied that we had yet come within the margin of Free Trade taxation. It was more and more his opinion that the time had come to examine once more the income tax system, with a view to making it wider and more equitable in incidence, and more productive in yield.—Reuter.

BIG FLOODS IN TEXAS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

A telegram from Bryan, Texas, states that as the result of floods bursting the levee of the Brazos River hundreds of negro farmers have had to take refuge in trees and on roofs, and fifty have been drowned.—Reuter.

DANGER TO EMPIRE.

S. AFRICAN TACTICS CONDEMNED.

DREAMS WHICH SHOULD NOT BE ENCOURAGED.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Sir West Ridgeway, in a letter to the *Times*, dwells on the danger to the Empire in consequence of the Indian disturbance in South Africa. He urges, firstly, that passive resistance must cease; secondly, that negotiations with South Africa must continue for the removal of real grievances; and, thirdly, that a commission of enquiry should be appointed, but that we should not attempt to interfere with the Union Government in the selection of members or dictate its duties and powers.

He hopes that General Botha will be generous enough to consent to the representation of Indians by an officer selected by the Government of India. He fears that these concessions would not satisfy the agitators who aim at full rights everywhere in the Empire. He warns academic Imperialists at home of the danger of the Empire encouraging such dreams.—Reuter.

INDISCRIMINATE SPEECHES.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Speaking at Haslingden last night, Mr. Harcourt said he would deliberately refrain from discussing the difficulties regarding Indians in South Africa, because he believed that speeches at public meetings were not so serviceable as friendly private suggestion and consultation to obtain a settlement satisfactory to all. The Government would continue to pursue and employ the methods to what, he hoped, would be a happy ending.

GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTING RATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 6.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram from Mr. West, dated Durban, Dec. 6:—"Government has now instructed General Lukin to allow the distribution of rations on estates by the police under the supervision of the Association."

Public meetings have been held in Hyderabad (Sind) and Sukkur, thanking the Viceroy for his speech. The Sind relief fund now amounts to Rs. 5,500.

POSTAL GRIEVANCES.

NO STRIKE AT CHRISTMAS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Delegates from Leicester, representing 22,000 postal employees have resolved to push forward the claim to a general 15 per cent increase, which Mr. Samuel rejected on receiving a deputation of postal employees, on November 20. A resolution has been passed calling a general Postal Congress.—LATER.

The conference at Leicester was composed of postal clerks and telegraph clerks. It was decided by a majority of two to refer the question of the strike to a congress of the general body of postal workers. A strike at Christmas which was feared is thus averted, but the chairman warned the Government that unless immediate steps were taken to meet their demands there was a grave danger of the rank and file disregarding their leaders' advice.—Reuter.

FORMOSAN CONSPIRACY.

SENTENCES TOTALLING 838 YEARS.

TOKIO, Dec. 7.

Official advices from Formosa state that wholesale arrests have been made in connection with the recently reported conspiracy. Six persons have been sentenced to death, and 131 to various terms of penal servitude, totalling 838 years.

It is stated that the plot was started by Chinese revolutionaries from Canton, who exploited the unrest in the island for the purposes of robbery and loot. The journal *Asahi* says the conspiracy was the result of the long misgovernment of Formosa.—Reuter.

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

M. Ribot Dupuy has endeavoured to form a Cabinet in France, but in vain; a group of Radicals, headed by M. Caillaux, refusing to co-operate.—Reuter.

PARIS, Dec. 7.

M. Doumergue is confident that he can form a Cabinet of Radicals. M. Caillaux will probably be Minister of Finance and M. Viviani Minister of Instruction.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The decrease in the imports for November amounts to £2,514,353 and the increase in exports to £1,397,801. Imports of cotton have decreased by £1,042,500.—Reuter.

COALMASTER'S FORTUNE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Scottish coalmaster, Mr. William Weir, has left estate valued at £2,258,269.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The death is announced of Lords Napier and Ettrick.

The death has occurred of the American, Lieut-Colonel Gaillard, from illness contracted in Panama, where he was in charge of the engineering.—Reuter.

BLOW TO LABOUR.

RESULT OF RAILWAY TROUBLE.

FOLLY OF SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Great Western Railway strike has been settled.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The terms of the South Wales settlement are the dismissal of the two engine-drivers causing the strike and that all the strikers immediately resume work and pay the Swindon Hospital a fine of from one shilling to half a crown.

Mr. James Thomas, M.P., commends the loyalty of the men, but points out that the present instance justifies all that has ever been said against sympathetic strikes.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The South Wales settlement is a very severe blow to the strikers. The company was absolutely firm in refusing to reinstate the two engine-drivers. Mr. Thomas, M.P., warns the men to profit by the present fatal mistake, and to check anarchy, which can only end in disaster to themselves and ruin to Trades-Unionism.—Reuter.

THE ZABERN AFFAIR.

GARRISON SENT ON MANŒUVRES TILL FURTHER ORDERS.

DONAUESCHINGEN, Dec. 6.

The Kaiser has ordered the garrison of the town of Zabern, which is the seat of the trouble in Alsace, to go on manœuvres till further orders, and has also ordered the appointment of a Military court of enquiry to make investigation without delay.—Reuter.

THE KAISER'S DECISION CRITICISED.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.

The Kaiser's decision to send the regiment at Zabern on manœuvres is being discussed with much animation in the Lobbies of the Reichstag. Alsatian deputies decline to regard the transfer of the regiment as adequate amends and insist upon the punishment of the offending officers. They declare that the removal of the regiment really penalises the town which is thus deprived of considerable revenue.—Reuter.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

FIRST SECTION EXPECTED SOON TO BE BEGUN.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Reuter learns that it is expected that before December 31, the Russian Council of Ministers will confirm the preliminary concession for a line from Aliat on the Trans-Caucasian Railway, to Astara, forming the first section of the Trans-Persian Railway. The matter will then go to the Council of State for final confirmation.

The work will begin as early as possible. Directly the concession is definite, the *Societe d'Etudes* will meet in Paris to discuss the financing of the section from Astara to Teheran. The Russian group will proceed with the construction as soon as possible. Otherwise the Trans-Persian Railway scheme was not changed. The alignment of the southern section is still being negotiated.

Work on the Julfa-Tabriz line is proceeding on both sides of the frontier.—Reuter.

ROADS IN PERSIA.

BUSHIRE-SHIRAZ ROUTE OPENED AFTER SHARP FIGHTING.

TEHRAN, Dec. 5.

As the result of four days' sharp fighting with tribesmen, the gendarmes under Majors Ungla and Lundberg have succeeded in opening the Bushire-Shiraz Road. Caravans are now stated to be passing there freely. Three men, believed to be fomenters of the recent disturbances in Kazerun, have been hanged. The disorderly elements on the road are apparently seriously discouraged.

A THIRST-STRIKE.

MRS. PANKHURST'S NEW MOVE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mrs. Pankhurst is thirst-striking.—Reuter.

MORE INCENDIARISM BY SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Suffragettes have fired Rusholme Hall, Manchester. The damage amounts to £12,000, the place being gutted.

An attempt to burn the grand-stand at Aintree was frustrated. Suffragettes have also fired the scenic railway at the Liverpool Exhibition, considerable damage being done.—Reuter.

ANTI-STRIKE BILL PASSED.

WELLINGTON, Dec. 6.

Both Houses have passed a Bill to repress strike offences. The measure is intended to punish those attempting to interfere with people desiring to work.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

CALCUTTA BOMB CASE.

ALLEGED LIKENESS TO DELHI EXPLOSIVE.

NEW CHARGE BEING ENQUIRED INTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The case was taken up yesterday, before Mr. Veitch, Joint Magistrate of Alipur in which, the following are charged under the Explosives Act:—Sasanka Sekhar Hazra *alias* Amritlal Hagra, Chandra Sekhar De, Saroda Charan Guha, and Dinesh Chunder Das Gupta were all present. The court-room as well as the entrance were closely guarded by the police.

Mr. L. P. Pugh, counsel, with Mr. H. N. Mitter, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Babu N. Bhattacharya, pleader, represented the first three accused, and Babu R. L. Bhattacharya appeared for Dinesh, the youngest of the accused, aged 22.

All the accused were arrested inside 296-1, Lower Circular-road, where the alleged bomb materials and incriminating documents were found.

Counsel for the Crown, in filing a petition for a fortnight's adjournment, stated that in addition to the charge under the Explosives Act, the prosecutor would take some time to enquire into a fresh charge under section 1206 of Act 6, of 1913 (the New Conspiracy Act). Further, the bomb materials seized at Baliaghata had been sent to Major Turner of the Explosives Office for examination which had not been finished.

The prosecution case was that the materials were similar in composition to those used in the Delhi bomb.

Babu N. Bhattacharya, for the first three accused, stated that he did not object to an adjournment, but submitted that his clients were entitled to bail, inasmuch as no evidence of possession of the materials had been adduced against them. Unless there was evidence of guilty knowledge against them their mere presence in the room in which the explosive materials were found was not culpable. His clients were ready to furnish substantial security in case they were allowed bail.

The Magistrate: How does the case of your clients differ from the case of the one whose bail application was refused the other day?

The pleader: My case is that my clients were there as guests.

The Magistrate: But they were in the room just as the other man was.

The Pleader: Your honour will reconsider the question; because the other man was not let out on bail that was no reason why my clients should be similarly dealt with.

The Magistrate: Are there any circumstances differentiating your case from that case? I do not find any and I refuse your application.

It was arranged that the pleaders should receive instructions from their clients in jail.

The case was adjourned until Dec. 19.

A EUROPEAN AFFAIR.

THE GERMAN APPOINTMENT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—There has been some discussion in the French and German Press concerning the status and powers of the new German Military Mission to Turkey.

The conferment of a German officer to the command of the army corps in Constantinople is being described in Paris as a European affair.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* now states that the Russian Ambassador on behalf of *entente* Powers handed the Vizir a note of protest.

MORE HOUSE SEARCHES.

CALCUTTA POLICE MAKE ANOTHER ARREST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The Intelligence Branch of the Bengal C. I. D., assisted by the Calcutta Police, were busy on Saturday morning, searching several houses in the northern and southern sections of the town in connection, it is understood, with some political crime committed in the Faridpur district some time ago. Ten houses were searched.

In the southern quarter the police searched two houses in Wellesley-street, in connection with the whereabouts of two Bengali youths of Faridpur, named Rai Charan Biswas and Pulin Behary Das. No arrest, however, was made.

The search in the northern quarter extended to several houses in the jurisdiction of the Sukea-street, Collutollah, Muchipara and Kumartolli thanas. One arrest is reported to have been made.

DACCA MANŒUVRES.

THE PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The programmme of the Dacca Manœuvres shows that they begin on January 15, with staff tour and will last till the 17th. The combined manœuvres will take place on January 19th, 22nd, and 30th, February 3rd, 5th, and 12th. Artillery practice takes place on January 21st, 23rd, 26th, 27th, and 29th, February 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th, and 10th. Various instructional exercises take place on other days. There will be a review on February 14th, and troops disperse on February 16th. Careful precautions are being taken against outbreak of cholera and malaria.

In a petrified condition, four ponies killed in an explosion twenty-eight years ago, were discovered at Usworth Colliery, county Durham. One of the ponies was in a standing position.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

MISHAP TO A BOMBAY MAIL.

A FEW PASSENGERS SLIGHTLY INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MIDNAPORE, Dec. 6.

A collision occurred on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, between Nos. 1 down Bombay mail and 14 up mixed at Jharsaguda Station, at 9-30. p.m. on the night of Dec. 5. No lives were lost, but a few slight injuries were received by passengers. Through communication is open. The passengers of the down mail train were in consequence despatched to destination two hours and 23 minutes late.

BANK'S LIQUIDATION.

CLAIM AGAINST NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR SETTLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

An application in connection with the liquidation of the Commercial Bank of India was made at the High Court before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri. It was an application on behalf of Mr. Herbert W. Hales, liquidator of the Commercial Bank of India, for leave to accept Rs. 1,000 which had been paid by Mr. J. R. Denning in satisfaction of the liquidator's claim in the suit brought by the bank against Mr. Denning, a resident of Delhi, who was the proprietor of the *Morning Post*, a daily newspaper published at Delhi.

The bank went into voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the court. A suit was instituted by the bank against Mr. Denning to recover Rs. 7,482-1-8 on August 2, 1912, and, with the consent of Mr. Denning, a decree was passed in favour of the bank for Rs. 7,000 and costs. The decree was subsequently transmitted to Delhi for execution, when Mr. Denning appeared before the District Judge, and said his financial position was very bad and that he was absolutely unable to satisfy the decree. The liquidator also satisfied himself that Mr. Denning's financial position was as stated and that to proceed against him for execution would only force him to file his petition of insolvency. Mr. Denning then approached the liquidator with a view to accept by way of compromise Rs. 1,000 in full satisfaction of his liability, hence the present application.

His Lordship granted the application.

BIG COAL ORDER FOR BENGAL.

FIRST-CLASS STOCK PRACTICALLY EXHAUSTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

In consequence of the coal strike, the New Zealand Government has ordered 30,000 tons of coal from Bengal. This will practically exhaust the stock of first-class coal and prices accordingly are stiffening.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 6.

A largely attended public meeting was held here to-day, in the Khalikdina Hall under the auspices of the local District Congress Committee, Dipchand Ojha presiding. Speeches in English, Hindu, Gujrati and Sind his were made, explaining the aim and objects of the Congress. About 200 delegates were elected for the ensuing Congress session, including several prominent Mahomedans.

The president-elect is arriving here on the morning of Dec. 24, by sea. A procession in his honour will start from Kiamari on the morning at 10 o'clock.

THE THEISTIC CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 7.

The Rev. Dr. J. T. Sunderland, M. A., the Unitarian leader of America, has accepted the presidentship of the All-India Theistic Conferences to be held in Karachi in Christmas week. Dr. Sunderland is on a lecturing tour round the world and is at present in Calcutta. The Bengali poet, Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, declined the offer on personal ground.

The presidentship of the Temperance Conference to be held in Karachi, about the same time, has been offered to the Rev. J. C. R. Ewin, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST'S NEW MEMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Mr. S. Eustace, of Messrs. Kilburn and Co., has been elected a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Trust in the place of Mr. A. Topping, of Messrs. Macneill and Co., whose term of office expired on December 2.

CALCUTTA KILTED CORPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA Dec. 7.

At a meeting at the Theatre Roya held yesterday, in connection with the proposed kilted corps of volunteers, it was stated that one hundred and seven men had joined. The minimum number for promotion was one hundred.

ALDERMAN WILLIAM MOUNTJOY, who was re-elected Mayor of South Molton, Devon, a week ago, by his own casting vote, has resigned and the town is now without a Mayor.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK.

WITHDRAWAL OF PETITION.

THE JUDGE AND THE PETITIONER.

APPLICATION TO PROSECUTE.

As Saturday morning was the time fixed for the hearing of the directors' reply to the allegation made by Samantrao Anandrao Wajkar, who had petitioned the High Court to wind up the Merchants' Bank, the court-room in which Mr. Justice Davar sat was crowded by depositors, creditors and other interested in the bank.

On his lordship inquiring who the petitioner was, the Hon. Advocate General, Mr. T. J. Strangman, who appeared for the bank, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, replied that he was at clerk at Messrs. Duxbury and Company, drawing Rs. 40 a month. He was the holder of two shares, and the two shares he held in the joint name of his wife.

THE PETITION.

The petition was as follows:—

The above bank, hereafter called the company, has been registered in Bombay as a banking concern, with a capital of one crore of rupees, divided into one lakh shares of rupees 100 each.

2. The said company is registered under the Indian Companies Act and has its registered office at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

3. The object for which the company was established was the usual banking business to be done by the company.

4. Your petitioner is one of the shareholders of the company, being the holder of shares on which Rs. 10 per share have been paid up and Rs. 90 are payable. Your petitioner has been such shareholder for a longer period than six months.

5. Owing to certain information received by your petitioner, which your petitioner verily believes, your petitioner thinks that practically the whole substratum of the Company is lost as will appear hereafter.

6. In or about the year 1911, certain very unpleasant remarks were made against Mr. Dani, the manager of the bank, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, with the result that Mr. Dani had to resign from this position as manager for some time. In order to regain that position and in order to secure a majority of votes in his hands, Mr. Dani began to buy up a large number of shares of the bank ostensibly in the name of a syndicate which it was then reported consisted of himself, his son, one Sheik Abdul Rahiman, a pearl merchant, who has now become insolvent, and one Sobhagchand Naginchand, another pearl merchant, who has also now become insolvent.

7. In this manner over 75,000, out of the one lakh shares of the bank, were purchased and cornered by the so-called syndicate and Mr. Dani again joined the bank as managing director.

8. Out of this large number of shares thus purchased, 35,000 shares were placed in the names of the said Sheik Abdul Rahman and Sobhagchand Naginchand, and 40,000 more in the name of one Chandulal Khajanchi of Hissar.

9. In order to pay for this large number of shares, many of which were purchased at a premium the said Mr. Dani your petitioner is informed and verily believes, borrowed about eight lakhs of rupees from the bank on hundies and promissory notes in the names of various persons who are thoroughly unsubstantial and who were merely the nominees of the said syndicate or rather of Mr. Dani as will hereafter appear.

10. As above stated, the pearl merchants have become insolvents and your petitioner is informed that it now turns out that the said Mr. Dani had given them writings stating that the said 35,000 shares standing in their names were really his shares and he was responsible for the same. Your petitioner is informed that one of such documents was produced before the Official Assignee by the said Sheik Abdul Rahman.

11. The said pearl merchants having become insolvents, nothing can be recovered from them out of the sum of Rs. 31,50,000, being contribution at the rate of Rs. 90 per share on their 35,000 shares. So that the reserve capital of the company is reduced by that large amount.

12. Your petitioner is also informed that the said Chandulal Khajanchi holds 40,000 shares, is also an unsubstantial person, and a nominee of the said Mr. Dani, and in case of contribution, the 36 lakhs of rupees payable on these 40,000 shares would be lost to the company unless steps were taken to hold Mr. Dani responsible as the real holder of those shares in which case even a small portion of the large amount of 67 lakhs might be recovered by the company.

13. Out of the remaining 25,000 shares, your petitioner is informed that over 10,000 more shares are in the possession of other unsubstantial parties from whom very little or no contribution can be recovered, so that the burden of the debts will ultimately fall on about 15,000 shares.

14. Under the circumstances your petitioner submits that over five-sixths of the reserve capital is unrecoverable and fictitious.

15. Out of the 10 lakhs of paid-up capital as above stated, eight lakhs of rupees are lent on personal securities to nominees of Mr. Dani or of the said syndicate to finance the said purchase of 75,00 shares. A large portion of the same is practically lost to the company and is unrecoverable.

16. The company also sustained large losses in having lent over 12 lakhs of rupees on pearls in which the market has declined at present to the extent of over 25 per cent., so that a heavy loss compared to the small paid-up capital of the company, has been incurred in these transactions.

17. The said company also lost seven lakhs of rupees against the debentures of the Ahmedabad New Spinning Mills to one Lallooshand Raichand, an insolvent, which debentures have been held by competent courts of law not to be binding as against the said mill company and form no security whatsoever to the bank. A great portion of this money will be absolutely lost to the company as nothing can be recovered from the said Lallooobhai Raichand, who is an insolvent.

18. Large loans have been also given on hundies to very unsubstantial persons, many of them being the nominees of Mr. Dani. For instance money to the extent of about Rs. 3,50,000 have been given to one Purshottam, who is not, as your petitioner is given to understand, a very substantial party.

19. Your petitioner, therefore, submits that almost the whole of the paid-up capital of the company has been lost owing to the losses above-mentioned.

20. In order to facilitate this sort of transactions, your petitioner is informed that the said manager got thrown out the former auditors of the bank, namely, Messrs. Ferguson and Co., and Messrs. Billimoria and Co., and in their place other auditors have been appointed, namely, Mr. N. R Mistry and Messrs. Aiyar and Co.

21. Your petitioner learns that Mr. Billimoria was thrown out as an auditor because he refused to sign a false balance-sheet containing a bogus entry of ten lakhs of rupees which Mr. Dani had got inserted in the accounts by way of "window-dressing" and which Mr. Billimoria forced the manager and the directors to remove from the balance-sheet before he signed the same. The result was that Messrs. Billimoria and Co., were not re-elected auditors. The said ten lakhs of rupees were alleged to have been borrowed for the above purpose from the Indian Specie Bank. Your petitioner is further informed, and verily believes, that the balance-sheets of the said company are false and although no profits were made by the company, dividends have been paid from time to time as follows, thus further depleting the paid-up capital. On the seven lakhs of rupees—the loan mentioned above—9 per cent. interest was credited every year in the profit and loss account, making Rs. 63,000 per year, although the interest was not received by the company. The profits were thus inflated artificially and that portion of the dividend was paid out of capital or loans obtained from constituents.

23. Although large amounts have been lost to the company in this and other ways, no bad or doubtful debts have been up to now shown in the balance-sheets.

24. The shares of the said bank have owing to these losses, greatly deteriorated, and are at present practically unsaleable.

25. Your petitioner believes that to meet the present financial crisis the said company has re-mortgaged its securities at heavy rates of interest and has suffered great losses in so doing.

26. Your petitioner believes that if the company goes on in its business any further, greater responsibility will ultimately rest on the few *bona fide* shareholders, as they will have to contribute Rs. 90 per share.

27. From the above facts your petitioner submits that practically the whole of the substratum of the company has vanished by the shares being in the names of insolvent and unsubstantial parties.

28. Under the circumstances abovementioned your petitioner submits that it is just and equitable that the said company should be immediately wound up.

29. Your petitioner therefore prays:—

(a) That the said Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, may be wound up by, and under the orders of, this Hon'ble Court, under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act;

(b) that in the meantime a provisional liquidator may be appointed to take charge of the affairs of the said company;

(c) that in the meantime this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to appoint auditors to look into the affairs of the company and to report thereon to this Hon'ble Court before the hearing of the petition;

(d) that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to make such further or other orders as may be necessary and just in the circumstances of the case, and

(e) hat your petitioner's costs of petition may be provided for and your petitioner will, etc.

THE DIRECTORS' REPLY.

The affidavit sworn and filed by the directors was as follows:—

1. That, I the said Mahomed Hajibhoy Lalljee, am the chairman; and we the other deponents with Amed Mia Khandwani, who is not at present in Bombay, and Jainarain Hindumal Dani are the directors of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited.

2. That we have read the petition of Sumantrao Anandrao Wajker and the affidavit in support thereof purporting to have been respectively declared and solemnly affirmed in this matter and in reference thereto we say as follows:—

3. The statements contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the said petition are correct.

4. The objects for which the company was established are substantially correct as stated in paragraphs of the said petition, but for greater accuracy we crave leave to refer to the memorandum of association of the company, when produced.

5. With reference to paragraph 4 of the said petition the petitioner is a shareholder of the company holding two shares in his own name and two in the joint names of himself and his wife.

6. That on the 2nd of December, at a meeting of the directors duly convened and held, these deponents resolved to make a second call upon the shareholders of the company, of Rs. 10 per share, which call under the articles of association of the company is due as on the date of the directors' resolution. The said call has been duly notified and advertised in the terms of the said articles of association, and these deponents therefore submit that this petitioner is not competent to file or maintain his petition.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. DANI.

7. With reference to paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the said petition, these deponents say that the allegations contained therein are false and have been made recklessly and without any proper enquiry. It is altogether untrue that the whole substratum of the company is lost. It is also altogether untrue that in the year 1911 Mr. Jainarain Hindoomal Dani, the managing director of the company, resigned his position as such and rejoined the same after the transaction alleged in paragraph 7 of the petition, and with reference to the statement that unpleasant remarks were made against the managing director by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman and to the insinuation under-

Continued on Page 8.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

lying the statement these deponents crave leave to draw attention to the fact that the decree passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman in the suit referred to was subsequently reversed by the Court of Appeal, the learned judges of which court entirely dissented from the remarks made by the learned judge of first instance.

8. That the true fact is that the trial of the suit before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman above referred to affected the health of the said managing director and for that reason he took four months' leave from the bank, but rejoined his position as managing director within three months.

9. So far as these deponents are aware, these is absolutely no truth whatever in the allegation that the managing director commenced to purchase a large number of shares in the company in the name of a syndicate with the object alleged in the petition or with any other object and the falsity of the allegations made by the petitioner becomes apparent from the following dates: the trial of the suit before the Hono'ble Mr. Justice Beaman referred to in paragraph 7 of the petition was concluded before the month of August 1911, whereas the first purchase of shares by Shaikh Abdul Rehman, named in the petition, was on the 13th of March 1912, and the first purchase by Sobhagchand Naginchand was on the 16th of May 1912, by which time the managing director had rejoined the services of the company for several months.

THE SHARE TRANSACTION.

10. In further reference to the beforementioned paragraphs and in reference to paragraphs 8 and 9 of the said petition, the said Shaikh Abdul Rehman appears in the register of shareholders of the company as the holder of 6,572 shares, and Sobhagchand Naginchand appears therein as the holder of 12,123 shares, and the only shadow of truth contained in the allegations and insinuations contained in these paragraphs is that in the year 1912 the company advanced money on personal security to Shaikh Abdul Rehman and Sobhagchand Naginchand, with whom the company had dealings in pearls, those persons being at the time reputed to be wealthy men and well able to meet liabilities to a larger extent than the amounts advanced to them by the company.

11. In further reference to paragraph 8 of the said petition, it is absolutely false that 40,000 shares or any shares stand or at any time ever stood in the name of the Chandulal Khajanchai of Hissar and this statement has been made in the petition with the utmost recklessness and without the petitioner even taking the precaution of inspecting the share registers of the company which were open to him as a member of the company. It is moreover impossible that any shares could have been placed in the name of the person named at the time and under the circumstances mentioned, seeing that the person referred to died in the year 1909.

12. In the further reference to paragraph 9 of the said petition, these deponents say that it is absolutely untrue that the managing director. Mr. Jainarayen Hindumal Dani, ever borrowed the sum of rupees eight lakhs or any other sum on hundies and promissory notes as alleged and the directors submit that in regard to this as also to the various other vague and general allegations contained in the petition, they are entitled to full and specific particulars from the petitioner.

13. In reference to paragraph 10 of the said petition, these deponents are informed, and verily believe, that it is untrue that Jainarayan Hindumal Dani gave the writings referred to in this paragraph: these deponents have no knowledge whatever of any such writings and they believe from the information received by them from the said Jamarayan Hindumal Dani that the petitioner's information referred to in the said paragraph is altogether incorrect.

THE NAGINCHAND INSOLVENCY.

14. In reference to paragraph 11 of the said petition, these deponents point out that the alleged loss to the company from the insolvency of the said A.R.A.A. Ebrahim and Sobhagchand Naginchand is grossly overstated not only by reason of the petitioner being in possession of incorrect information in regard to the number of shares in respect of which they would, if insolvent, be contributors in a liquidation of the company, but also because a call on the shareholders of the company having been made on the 2nd instant, the shares of these insolvents are liable to be forfeited for non-payment of such call and in the event of the business of the company being continued and the present financial pressure in Bombay being relieved, it will be competent to the company to dispose of those shares to other parties as the property of the company whereby the loss to the company in respect of the shares in question will be minimised, if not altogether wiped out and this without taking into account the amount of any dividends which may be received by the company from the estates of the insolvents.

15. In refence to paragraph 12 of the petition, these deponents repeat that the person therein referred to as Chandulal Khajanchi is not and never was a shareholder of the company or was a customer thereof and he has not at any time been a debtor to the company.

16. In reference to paragraph 13 of the said petition, these deponents say that with the exception of the shares which now stand in the names of A. R. A. A. Ebrahim and Sobhagchand Naginchand, they believe that all the other shares of the company are held by substantial parties and these deponents submit that they are entitled to particulars from the petitioner of the names of the persons who he refers to in this paragraph as unsubstantial. These deponents believe from the incorrect statements contained in the petition that the same was declared without the elementary precaution of inspecting the share register having been adopted. The register of shareholders of the company was opened to the petitioner and these deponents submit that it should have been perfectly possible for him to specify the names of the parties who he alleged were unsubstantial and these deponents must respectfully submit that there is no justification for general allegations in a petition of this character.

RESERVED CAPITAL

17. With reference to paragraph 14 of the petition, these deponents deny that five-sixths of the reserved capital of the company is unrecoverable and fictitious and they say that this allegation has been made recklessly and without any proper enquiry or knowledge. These deponents further crave leave to draw attention to the fact that the directors of the company who are known to be substantial parties hold among themselves upwards of one-tenth of the capital of the company several of the directors holding considerably more shares than are required for their qualification under the articles of association of the company, which articles require that each director should hold one thousand shares.

18. With reference to paragraph 15 of the said petition, these deponents deny that the sum of rupees eight lakhs or any other sum was lent on personal security to the nominees of the managing director or the syndicate referred to finance the transaction mentioned in the paragraph under reference and they deny that the sum named is practically lost to the company and unrecoverable. The deponents believe that the losses to the company by reason of the insolvencies of A. R. A. A. Ebrahim and Sobhagchand Naginchand, even assuming such losses at the total figure of the advances made to these persons on personal credit are covered by the reserve and contingent funds of the company and that the same will be recouped thereout and out of the net profits of the present half-year during the current financial year of the company.

THE PEARL ADVANCES.

19. With reference to paragraph 16 of the petition, these deponents say that the company has from time to time during the past eighteen months advanced moneys amounting in the aggregate to from rupees thirty to rupees thirty-five lakhs against pearls consigned for sale to Europe which advances have from time to time been recovered in the ordinary course of business by realisation of pearls so that the amount outstanding against the pearls so consigned and remaining unrealised is now from rupees fifteen to rupees seventeen lakhs, which sum upon the valuations of the pearls received from Europe and upon the basis of offers communicated through the brokers there is, as these deponents believe, sufficiently secured together with interest, commission and charges by the pearls so remaining unrealised. These deponents deny the statement that the pearl market has declined to the extent named. There was a drop in the market, though not to that extent, but recently offers have been more brisk and the company is not accepting offers at rates lower than the valuations upon which the company is covered.

20. With reference to paragraph 17 of the petition, these deponents deny that the company lent a sum of rupees seven lakhs against the security mentioned and according to the best of their information and belief no decision of any court of law has been passed in respect of the debentures of the Ahmedabad New Spinning Mills, nor have any steps in regard thereto been taken in any court of law. The amount of the advance made by the company upon the security of debentures of the Ahmedabad New Spinning Mills is rupees one lakh only, which these deponents believe will in due course be recovered with the interest due thereon.

THE BANK'S LOANS.

21. With reference to paragraph 18 of the said petition, these deponents deny that large loans or any loans have been given by the company on hoondies to unsubstantial persons or nominees of the managing director, and in reference to the allegation that loans to the extent of about Rs. 3,50,000 have been given to one Purshotam, these deponents say that the books of the company show no advance to any person whomsoever bearing the name o. Purushotam.

22. With reference to paragraph 19 of the petition, these deponents upon the facts above—mentioned deny that almost the whole of the paid-up capital of the company has been lost and they say that the allegation is based upon a series of untrue statements. The deponents and especially deponent Naoroji Jehangir Gamudia who has been a director of the company since its formation and who during the period of the absence of the managing director above referred—to acted as the managing director of the company, have an intimate acquaintance with the affairs and working of the company and they say that to the best of their knowledge the business of the company has been conducted upon the genuine lines of legitimate banking.

THE AUDITORS.

23. With reference to paragraph 20 of the petition, these deponents say that the removal of Messrs. Ferguson and Co., from the office of auditor of the company which office that firm held from the commencement of the company was due to the vote of the shareholders of the company and was against the wishes of the directors who, with the exception of deponent Naoroji Jehangir Gamudia, who was absent from the last annual general meeting of the company on account of illness, voted against the change of auditors. The auditors of the company in office at the date of the last general meeting, held in the month of August 1913, were Messrs. Fergusson and Co. and Messrs. Iyer and Co., Messrs. Billimoria and Co. had not been auditors of the bank since the year when, at the annual general meeting in the year, they were not re-elected as auditors but Messrs. Iyers and Co. were elected in their place by the vote of the Hindu members of the company. These deponents are informed and verily believe that Mr. N. R. Mistry canvassed the shareholders of the company before the last annual general meeting in the present year to secure his election as auditor and that it was in consequence of such canvassing that Messrs. Ferguson and Co. were not re-elected auditors.

24. With reference to paragraph 21 of the petition, having regard to what has been stated in reference to Messrs. Billimoria and Co., in the last preceding paragraph of this affidavit, these deponents draw attention to the fact that whatever truth there may be in the allegation contained in this paragraph, such allegations can only have reference to a period of upwards of three years ago and can have no possible bearing upon present conditions. These deponents say that it is absolutely untrue as sought to be established by this paragraph of the petition that Messrs. Billimoria and Co. were removed from the office of auditors at the last annual general meeting of the company.

25. With reference to paragraph 22 of the petition, these deponents most emphatically deny that the balance-sheets of the company are false and they assert that dividends have never been paid by the company at any time except out of profits. The allegations in this paragraph with reference to the sum of rupees sixty-three thousand alleged to be interest on the sum of rupees seven lakhs is clearly false, having regard to what is stated above that the advance upon the security of debentures of the Ahmedabad New Spinning Mills amounts to the sum of rupees one lakh only.

THE BALANCE-SHEETS.

26. In further reference to paragraph 22 of the petition, these deponents say that the accounts of the company for every year since its formation have been audited by Messrs. Ferguson and Co., which firm has signed the company's balance-sheets and these deponents have since the recent disclosures in the enquiry into the affairs of the Credit Bank, Limited, called upon Mr. N. R. Mistry to resign his office as auditor of the company which he has done and Messrs. Ferguson and Co. have been re-appointed auditors of the company.

27. The said firm of Messrs. Ferguson and Co. are now engaged in auditing the accounts of the company for the half-year ending on the 31st of this month and these deponents submit for the earnest consideration of this honourable court whether it will not be more to the advantage of the shareholders of the company that they should be allowed to complete their audit in the usual course rather than that any procedure should be directed which will prevent the company from carrying on its business whereby the blow, which has already been dealt to indigenous banking enterprise, will be rendered heavier and the financial position in the Presidency and in India will be more difficult to retrieve.

28. With reference to paragraph 23 of the said petition, these deponents deny that large amounts have been lost to the company in the ways alleged or in any other way, and they deny that the company have had any bad or doubtful debts which have not been shown in the balance-sheets of the company. So far as these deponents are aware, with the exception of the recent insolvencies of A. R. A. A. Ebrahim and Sobhagchand Naginchand, the company has suffered no loss except a loss which the directors estimate at approximately rupees ten thousand in respect of a claim of the company against the Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ltd., which is now in liquidation.

VALUE OF SECURITIES.

29. With reference to paragraph 24 of the said petition, these deponents deny that the shares of the bank have deteriorated and are practically unsaleable for the reasons alleged in the petition. It is a matter of common knowledge that in consequence of the financial crisis and the pressure now existing in Bombay all shares of every description have greatly deteriorated and very little business is now being done in any of them.

30. With reference to paragraph 25 of the said petition, these deponents deny that the company has remortgaged its securities at heavy rates of interest and have suffered great loss in so doing. The company in the ordinary course of business has obtained advances at bank rate against Government paper from the National Bank of India, Ltd., and the Bank of Bombay and the only other security with which the company has dealt is a claim for rupees six lakhs overdue to them by Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, upon the security of a deposit of title-deeds, which claim the company has assigned to Sir Shapurji B. Broacha at the same rate of interest as is recoverable from the mortgagees upon terms of a year's time being given to the company for repayment of the sum of rupees six lakhs which formed part of a fixed deposit made with the company by His Highness the Maha raja Scindia, the time given to the bank for repayment of the said amount being under existing circumstances a very valuable financial accommodation.

31. These deponents say that this petition contains statements which are intentionally false or it has been declared upon incorrect information and recklessly in that no attempt has been made to verify the allegations made therein and these deponents charge that the petition is *mala fide* and that the ostensible petitioner is merely a cat's paw in the hands of some designing person or persons, whose desire is to make a profit out of the liquidation of the company and these deponents most respectfully submit that this Hon'ble Court should decline to entertain the said petition.

MR. DANI'S AFFIDAVIT.

In his affidavit, Mr. Jainnarain Hindumal Dani, managing director of the bank, denied that any syndicate such as that alleged in the petition was formed or that Shaik Abdul Rehman and Sobhagchand Naginchand became the purchasers of shares in the company as members of such a syndicate. He said that the person referred to as Chandulal Khajanchi of Hissar was one Chandulal, who was the father-in-law of his son, and who died in the year 1909 and it was absolutely false that any shares in the company whatever were ever purchased by or in the name of Chandulal or he had at any time any dealings with the company or was debtor to the company. He also denied that he had ever borrowed the sum of rupees eight lakhs or any other sum from the company from hoondies and promissory notes or in any other manner as alleged. It was absolutely false that he gave to A. R. A. A. Ebrahim and Sobhagchand Naginchand or either of them any writings such as alleged or that he was in any way responsible for the shares in the company purchased by them. The substratum of truth in the allegation was that in or about the year 1912, his son, who was not then on the staff of the company, agreed with A. R. A. A. Ebrahim and Sobhagchand Naginchand to purchase certain shares of the company on joint account and a writing was signed by the parties by which each party agreed to be responsible for one equal third part of the shares so acquired. His son had since carried out his obligation under the writing and the third part of the shares acquired on joint account attributable to him had since been taken over by him and, for paid, and the shares representing the same now stood in his name. He further said that he had no part whatever in the removal of Messrs Ferguson and Co., from their office as auditors of the company at the last general meeting of the company or in the appointment of Mr. N. R. Mistry in their place. He in common with other directors of the company was opposed to the action of the shareholders in substituting Mr. N. R. Mistry for Messrs. Ferguson and Co., as auditors, Messrs. Ferguson and Co. having been auditors of the company from the date of its formation. With further reference to paragraph 21 of the petition, he said that an item was inserted in the first balance-sheet of the company in the year 1911, which he genuinely believed to be legitimate, but Messrs. Billimoria and Co., having taken exception thereto, the matter was immediately referred to the directors of the company, who accepted the view of Messrs. Billimoria and Co., and the item in question was removed from the balance-sheet which was thereafter signed by Messrs. Ferguson and Co. It was absolutely untrue that Messrs. Billimoria and Co. were not re-elected auditors at the meeting in the year 1911 in consequence of the occurrence in question. They were, as stated in the directors' affidavit, removed in consequence of the desire of the Hindu members of the company to appint a firm of Hindu auditors.

PETITIONER'S WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. Jehangir Davar, who appeared for the petitioner, said that on reading the affidavits of the directors in reply to the petition the attorneys for the petitioner advised their client to withdraw. Accordingly a letter was written to the solicitors of the directors, informing them that an application would be made to the Court on Saturday morning for permission to withdraw the petition and that the directors need not put in appearance. The petitioner had undertaken all costs of the directors to that time. No reply had been made to that letter and counsel now asked leave to withdraw the petition.

The Advocate-General said his clients, the directors of the bank, were Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Mr. Devidas Madhowji, Mr. Ranchordas Thackersey and Mr. Naoroji Jehangir Gamadia. The name of the last mentioned was, counsel remarked, sufficient to inspire the confidence of the mercantile community.

His Lordship: Are those all the directors?

The Advocate-Genreal: No, there is one more, Mr. Jainarayen Indumal Dani, the managing director, who has made a separate affidavit.

Before reading the affidavits the Advocate-General said he wished to point out that the petition was one of the kind kept ready for any person who wished to sign it, and it was clear that the petitioner had no idea of the contents of the petition. It was a typed petition in which the name, address, and other details had been left blank and later, were written in ink.

Mr. Davar said the petition having been withdrawn, he could not see the use of these remarks.

His Lordship said the petitioner would not be allowed to get off so easily.

The Advocate-General, proceeding, said no attorney ought to have put his name to a petition of that nature without ascertaining whether or not the statements made therein were correct. In any case the statements about the shares standing in the names of different persons could have been checked from the register of the bank's shareholders. As to the other allegations, the source of information was not mentioned.

THE PETITION CRITICISED.

Counsel then read the petition and criticised it item by item. Remarking on the various, allegations Mr. Strangman said that, as alleged, Mr. Dani had not resigned but had taken four months' leave. Again it was not true that the bank had advanced eight lakhs of rupees to the Ahmedabad New Spinning and Weaving Mills. The sum was one lakh. It was not true that those shares were taken possession of by the court. The stories about heavy losses in pearls, shares and other speculations were not true. There were no such heavy losses.

In spite of the directors and the managing director voting against the appointment, counsel continued, the shareholders, by a majority, appointed Mr. Mistry, auditor of the bank. In consequence of the revelations made in the inquiry of the Credit bank, Mr Mistry was asked to resign and Messrs Ferguson and Co. were appointed auditors, and Mr. W. Turner Green had now made an affidavit stating that the bank's accounts were kept properly. It was absolutely false to say that the balance-sheets of the bank were incorrect An item of ten lakhs appearing wrongly in the draft balance-sheet was pointed out to the directors by Messrs. Ferguson and Co. and that mistake was adjusted at once,—before the balance-sheet was published. It was also untrue that the bank had advanced large sums of money to one Purshotumdas. In fact, counsel observed, there was nothing in the bank's books to show that there was an account in the name of any Purshotum. Mr. Strangman, in conclusion, asked his lordship to dismiss the petition.

APPLICATION AGAINST PETITIONER.

His Lordship asked the Advocate-General what he proposed to do with regard to the petitioner.

The Advocate-General said that he proposed that the petitioner be called and examined as to the various statements made in the petition.

His Lordship replied that he could not do that when the petition was to be dismissed. Such an examination could be made only when a petition was accepted.

The Advocate-General suggested that to get at the truth the petitioner might be called upon to explain the various statements.

His Lordship said he was afraid even that could not be done. What his Lordship wished to know was whether the petitioner could not be prosecuted.

The Advocate-General said he would apply for sanction to prosecute the petitioner for making false statements on oath.

His Lordship observed that if the Court had had the least suspicion that the petition was to be withdrawn by arrangement between the petitioner and the directors in collusion then his Lordship would have forwarded the papers to the Public Prosecutor so that he might take such steps as he might deem fit.

The Advocate-General applied for sanction to prosecute the petitioner.

His Lordship stated the application might be made later on as it required to be supported by an affidavit.

In dismissing the petition his Lordship said, when the petition was presented it struck him as presenting several peculiar features and he had therefore ordered the issue of a notice and fixed a day for hearing. The petitioner's stake in the bank was only Rs. 40. Right through the petition the petitioner had refrained from disclosing the source of his information on which were based the allegations contained in it. The bank was a going concern and the directors, the managing director and the auditors had specially traversed the numerous allegations made in the petition. His Lordship trusted that the bank, for its own sake, and in order to remove any possible misapprehension that might arise that the withdrawal was by arrangement between the petitioner and the bank, would take steps to satisfy the Court and the public of their *bona fides*. It might be that some, if not all, of the false allegations could be brought home to the petitioner. It was necessary in the interests of the public that the petitioner should be taught a lesson. The petition was dismissed and the petitioner was ordered to pay the costs of all the parties.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF CREDITORS ADJOURNED.

A meeting of the shareholders and depositors of the Indian Specie Bank was held yesterday evening at the offices of Messrs. Pandia and Co., solicitors, to consider what steps should be taken to protect the interests of those concerned.

Mr. S. A. Wagh was voted to the chair.

In view of the fact that another meeting, convened by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, is to be held on the 10th instant for a similar purpose, a discussion took place whether those who were present yesterday should not act with those who had called the other meeting. It was mentioned that the Thakore Saheb had expressed his desire to help with another sum of fifty lakhs of rupees if the bank were set going again.

It was resolved to adjourn the meeting until after Wednesday, that is the date on which the other meeting is to be held.

A BURMA COMPLAINT.

INADEQUATE PROVISION OF EUROPEAN DOCTORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 6.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce in a long letter call the attention of the local Government to the inadequate provision of European Medical Officers in the province which is aggravated by the medical policy laid down in the Secretary of State's despatch, dated December 1908.

In other Indian provinces it is pointed out in the letter, with organised European Medical Service, the practice of Western medicine has been encouraged where there is no material for the recruitment for a native independent medical service.

As examples of the Government's medical policy, the Chamber point to the refusal to supply Indian Medical Service officers to growing trade centres, the understaffing of the Rangoon General Hospital, and the slow development of the Burma Medical School.

It is contended that by the refusal to meet the need for medical aid in rapidly growing commercial towns, many valuable lives have been lost and commerce has been checked. The policy of repression of the Indian Medical Service is detrimental to the commercial progress of this young province.

The Chamber heartily acquiesce in the views of the European Defence Association in their representation to the Government of India on medical attendance for Europeans, especially women and children, in outstations. Finally Burma, it is urged, has no confidence in medical assistance except that dispensed by Europeans or Burmans.

TO RAISE HINDUISM.

NOTABLE SPEECH AT THE PUNJAB CONFERENCE.

AMBALA CITY, Dec. 7.

The first Punjab Hindu Conference opened here at midday to-day; 1,510 visitors and delegates representing all districts being present, including nearly 500 ladies.

Rai Kidarnath, M. A., lately District Judge, who resuscitated the Hindu College at Delhi, was the president and his address was mainly taken up with exhortation not to lose heart owing to the all-round lamentable decline. If Hindus have fallen low their means of rising were very high.

In the decade of 1901-1911, he said, Hindus declined by about 800,000 in the Punjab while Moslems increased by about 10,000 and Christians by over 100,000. Colonel Mukerji's note of warning should not be lost. He suggested remedies to check the threatened extinction of Hindus—the discouragement of early marriage, spread of knowledge of simple rules of health such as those bearing on infant mortality, the keeping of cows, moving loyally for Government sympathy, for non-Hindu co-operation to stop cow-killing, the promoting of physical culture, reconverting of fallen Hindus, opening of orphanages, specially in areas of chronic famine, the teaching of simple crafts and arts to widows, giving them self-supporting education and helping them to remarry if found inclined, and treating the so-called depressed classes with due regard.

Continuing, the President said Moslem artisans of to-day were mostly decendants of Hindu converts and unless the depressed classes were looked after they would shake the dust of Hindu society off their feet and becoming its bitter foes. These very depressed classes had fought for Hinduism under Guru Govind's banner, they should by all means receive due recognition The President then referred to the measure necessary for utilising the services of the "Sadhus" for the good of society and expressed approval of Babu Sukhbir Singh's proposal in the U. B. Legislative Council.

£100 was given for a penny of King Egbert (A. D. 765—790) at the sale of the Carlyon-Britton collection of coins at Sotheby's rooms in London.

DREADNOUGHT TO THE RESCUE.

THRILLING STORY OF AN OCEAN FIRE.

HOW THE PASSENGERS WERE SAVED.

A thrilling drama of the sea was enacted in the English Channel in the early hours of Nov. 19, when (as already briefly reported in the *Bombay Gazette*), the Glasgow steamer "Scotsdyke," with twenty-six souls on board, caught fire, and was burned to the water's edge. The following graphic story of how the passengers were saved by the new super-Dreadnought appeared in the *Times*.

The "Scotsdyke," which was a vessel of 2,600 tons belonging to Messrs. Ross, Allan, and Johnston, left Grangemouth nearly two months ago with a cargo of coal for Venice. She afterwards called at Susa, North Africa, and other Mediterranean ports and took on board a quantity of zinc ore and of esparto grass, which is used in the manufacture of paper. A heavy cargo of grass was stacked high on the decks fore and aft. On Tuesday night, about 11·30, when the vessel was in the Channel south of St. Catherine's Point, the mate, Mr. William Erskine, of Grangemouth, was on the bridge and noticed smoke issuing from the cargo on the foredeck. The watch turned out in response to his alarm, but it was found that the fire had already obtained a dangerous hold and, in spite of the efforts of the crew, the area of the flames steadily widened. The bridge had to be abandoned, but by means of the hand wheel the ship was with difficulty kept stern on to the wind. The crew struggled gallantly to restrict the fire to the foredeck, and in this they succeeded for a time, but the burning of the hose-pipes added to their difficulty and danger. As the position was becoming desperate, two boats which had escaped the fire were got out and towed astern.

THE IRON DUKE TO THE RESCUE.

The flames from the deck shot up to a great height, and the glare illuminated the surface of the sea over a wide area. The night was clear, and the burning ship could be clearly seen from St. Catharine's Point, Ventnor, and other places on the coast. Messages were dispatched by the coastguard for help. The battleship "Duncan" was at once sent from Portsmouth in search of the burning vessel, but before she could reach the "Scotsdyke" help had arrived from an unexpected quarter. The Iron Duke had just left Portsmouth to make her steam trials before being handed over to the Government by the contractors. Sighting the fire at the distance of 10 miles, she turned her searchlights towards the "Scotsdyke," steamed towards her at full speed, and sent a boat to take off her occupants. The captain's wife was first lowered into the boat, and then the youngest member of the crew, a boy of 14, and the crew's pet dog. The remainder of the crew followed, including the engine-room staff, on whose work below so much had depended. The captain, Mr. John Grigor, was the last to leave the ship. The rescued party were hospitably received by the officers and crew of the Iron Duke, which put back to Spithead, where the shipwrecked crew were transferred to a tender. On landing they were received at the Royal Sailors' Home, Portsmouth. All their belongings had been left in the abandoned ship, and they were provided with clothing at the Home.

THE FIRST MATE'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. Erskine, the first mate, gave an account of the disaster. He said that when the ship was some 20 miles off St. Catherine's Point he thought he saw steam coming from Hold No. 2 forward. After watching it he concluded that it could not be steam, and sent forward to investigate. He detected smoke, and before he had finished his examination, flames burst out. The cargo was like a trail of powder to the fire, and in an instant was ablaze. He added:—

It was our salvation that there was no cargo on the bridge deck. Our only chance was to steam slowly with the wind so as to keep the fire from coming aft. But gradually the flames spread, and we saw two of the forward boats burnt to cinders. The bridge and the chart house followed, the timbers falling with a crash into the flames. We all clambered aft, because the forward decks were melting in the intense heat, and had sagged down in the centre, a white-hot mass. We had lowered two of our boats in order to meet an emergency, and they were trailed astern ready for the crew to jump into. The burning of the hose as soon as we had got it out left us helpless. About 1 o'clock, when the position was getting very serious, and there seemed little help for us but to take to the boats, we saw the searchlights of the Iron Duke. They looked like the Northern Lights far away in the distance, and as the ship came towards us we could see she was forging ahead as fast as she could. We could tell from the vibration of the searchlights that she was going for all she was worth. The searchlights played around us, and when the warship came to a stop a short distance off we saw a big lifeboat lowered to our aid. All except eight went into the Iron Duke's lifeboat, and the others remained in the "Scotsdyke's" lifeboat, which was towed to the Iron Duke.

PLIGHT OF THE "SCOTSDYKE."

The two passengers on board the "Scotsdyke" were Mr. W.B. Calder and Mr. J. F. Gaddie, both Parliamentary journalists, who were on a holiday cruise. One of them gave the following account of the burning of the ship:—

We turned in in the after quarters shortly before 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. The captain came aft with unusual suddenness. "Get into your warmest clothes," he said, "the situation is serious." We immediately sprang out of our bunks, grabbed whatever clothing lay first to hand, and made our way to the poop. Right over the fo'castle and up to the bridge the flames were blazing furiously. The esparto grass with which the deck was loaded had by some means become ignited, and within a few minutes the fore part of the ship was completely involved. . . . Captain and crew were doing everything in their power to get the flames under control. Their efforts were of no avail, however. Higher and higher leapt the flames despite the captain's efforts to drive the ship with the wind. His endeavours in that direction were most successful, inasmuch as they kept the flames from reaching the cargo on the well deck. Time and again he manœuvred the ship in this fashion, and with great pluck, for it was a question whether the flames would not flare across the whole deck, and every one on board be burned like rats in a trap.

In the heavy sea the work of rescue was particularly difficult. Only by brilliant seamanship were the bluejackets able to get alongside. With good fortune and skill, the whole of the passengers and crew were got off. Through a tempestuous sea the warship's lifeboat ploughed her way towards the Iron Duke. All the bluejackets wore lifebelts, but ours had gone in the flames. From the "Scotsdyke" to the Iron Duke, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, there was continual risk of the boat swamping. Fortunately everybody was got on board safely. Had it not been for the timely arrival of the Iron Duke, I do not care to think what might have been the result. Two of our boats had been burned, a third had broken away, and only one remained to give 26 people a chance of safety from the flames or the sea.

The crew of the "Scotsdyke" arrived at Waterloo, and were at once taken to the Sailors' Home in Leman-street E., where they spent the night. Captain Grigor, who was accompanied by his wife, was too busy looking after the welfare of his men to talk much about their experience, but he paid a high tribute to the courage of the crew during the hours when their lives were in danger.

John Hardy, fireman, who rushed through fire and smoke to warn his comrades below of their danger, made the following statement:—

Knowing that my mate—Spitri—who was to have relieved me at midnight, and another man were below, I dashed down to call them. The fire which seemed to be coming from the cargo, was thicker than I thought at first and I found myself with flames all around me, whilst I could hardly get my breath for smoke. My singlet caught fire, and the tongues of flame were licking my face. I called to Spitri and his companion, and then made my way back. It was a terrible job, I can tell you, for the vessel was burning like match-wood around me.

"See here"—said Hardy, in conclusion lifting his cap from his heavily bandaged head—"this is what it did for me." His hair was badly singed, his moustache was almost burned off, and his face was scarred. Several members of the crew were treated on board the Iron Duke for slight burns.

MALARIA IN EPIDEMIC.

INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF QUININE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Malaria is spreading throughout Manikganj Subdivision in a virulent form. The headquarters and town also are affected, some interior villages are very badly afflicted. The motality appears to be increasing. Deaths from fever to the number of 239 were reported last week from one half of Manikganj Thana alone. Quinine supply is not adequate, and cannot cope with the ever growing demand.

ALLEGED ASSAULT IN A THEATRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

In the Gaiety Theatre assault case yesterday, before Mr. Keays, the further cross-examination of witnesses was resumed.

Mr. Carter said he saw Mr. Moller, the complainant, turn his back on the stage when Miss Corlass was singing. She said "Silly fool" and something about "Crazy loon." There was no assault in the box.

Sergeant D'Court deposed that he saw Melbourne strike Moller.

Mr. Moore said that Mr. Moller's action in turning his back to the stage was intentional and in his opinion offensive.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

DINNER AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 6.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge to-night and among those invited to be present were Miss Osborn, the Hon. Mrs. Hore Ruthven, Sir Valentine Chirol, the Hon. E. Cadogan, Mr. George Allen, Captain A. F. Hartley, Lady Creagh, the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock, Sir Murray Hammick, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher, Sir James and Lady Duboulai, Miss Howell and Mr. M. S. D. Butler.

THE MOHURRUM.

The Mohurrum festival which began on the 1st instant will end to-morrow. To-night is the Katalki Raat when usually the tajias are taken out and paraded in the streets in procession. But this year as tajias have not been constructed the procession will not be formed. The majlis will be held in every mohulla where hundreds of Moslems foregather to listen to sermons and epic history of Moslem heroes and martyrs.

AMUSEMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR.

At the Excelsior this week the comedies by M. Prince and Max, and jokes and songs and dances by "Little Zola," the little comedian who has been so successful hitherto in Bombay make an entertaining programme. It is full of variety, and the interest never flags for a moment. The chief film, "O. H. M. S.," is well worthy of the distinction of having carried off the gold medal at the Olympia Exhibition, and is full of dramatic situations. The story deals with the attempt of a foreign spy to carry off secret documents entrusted to a British diplomatist, and the frustration of his scheme by the bravery of the latter's wife. It is an exciting story, exceedingly well acted. These, with the other features, make up a show of exceptional strength for this week.

CEMENT

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BOMBAY.

ZOROASTRIANS IN CONFERENCE.

RGANISATION OF PARSI CHARITIES.

NEW CALENDAR WANTED.

CATION OF THE COMMUNITY.

e Fourth Zoroastrian Confe ce ed on Saturday afternoon in the ty Theatre with Mr. Hormasji gir Bhabha, M.A., the late Direc- f Public Instruction, Mysore State, he chair. There was a large ndance of ladies and gentlemen. year there was some oppo- n to the Conference and those ates who were against it were pre- on Saturday, showing that now Parsi community appreciates the fits derived by an annual gathering. mongst those present were :—Sir b and Lady Tata, Mr. Hormusji sher Wadia, Mr. Kersaspji Rustomji chanji, Dastoor Dr. and Mrs. ckji Nassurwanji Dhala, Sirdar oor Kaikobad Aderbad, Sirdar Phi- Hoshang Dastoor, Shams-ul-Ulma, . J. Mody, Mr. Merwanji Mancherji , Mr. Hormusji Mancherji Cama, ehangir Bomanji Petit, Mr. Limji naji, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bhabha, Bahadur Jamsetji Mancherji Khan Bahadur Aderji Mancherji Dr. Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak Mr. Dhanjisha Meherjibhai Madon, Chairman of the Reception Com- e, Mr. K. R. Dadachanji (late a of Baroda) opened the proceed- by giving the history of the work by the last Conference. He then re- to the loss of Mr. Jijibhoy P. Mistri Dr. K. N. Sahiar, who were active rters of the Conference.

the motion of Sirdar Dastoor bad Aderbad and seconded by Bahadur Aderji Mancherji Dalal, I. J. Bhabha took the chair amidst use.

e Secretary, Mr. D. M. Madon, then elegrams sympathising with the ence from Mr. Dadabhoy Now- (Varsowa), Dastoor Kaikhushroo pji Jamaspashana (Amritsar), on. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy (Nagpur), ecretary of the Parsi Anjuman pur), Professor Haji Mirza of lighar College and Mr. Kaikobad a Adenwala.

e President, who was given a cor- welcome, commenced his speech a reference to the loss they ustained by the deaths of their secretary Mr. Jeejeebhoy P. and of Dr. K. N. Sahiar who been an active supporter worker from the commence- . He said it seemed to him the time had arrived when it d be necessary to employ a paid tary in addition to joint honorary taries in order to do justice to work of the Conference. But its rces were scanty and from the fees paid by the members and tates, a heavy current expenditure ffice rent, clerical help, printing postage alone of nearly Rs. 3,000 r had to be met. The expenditure special objects like the medical mination of Parsi pupils was over above the ordinary expenditure. he near future, if the work of the ference was to be carried on with gy and efficiency the expenditure ordinary and special must be tly increased. In the early years he existence of the Conference it ht not be advisable to raise the ual fees of members and delegates. Conference would therefore have epend on the liberal donations of supporters. Another mode of help ld be to give from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 life membership, and Rs. 500 to 1,000 as Patrons. These amounts ht be invested as an endowment d of which the annual interest might sed for the general expenses of the ference.

A REFORMED CALENDAR.

e correction of the Zoroastrian ndar had occupied the atten- of the Standing Committee during last two years. More than a thou- d Zoroastrian ladies and gentlemen signified their willingness in writ- to adopt a reformed calendar from ch 21, 1914, and they had appointed influential committee to carry out reform and take steps to make the vement a success. The Zoroastrian r had been from ancient times the r year which commenced with the nal Equinox and consisted of 365 5 hours 48 minutes, and 46 seconds. European countries had tried to ncile their civil year which is used heir chronology with the solar year, preserving the beginning of the civil r at the same distance from the stices or equinoxes from year to ar.

"Now we have no civil year apart m that of our rulers," said the aker, "which happily has been fectly reconciled by the Gregorian endar with the solar year. r task for reforming the Zoroas- ian calendar year which is the lar year has therefore become ite easy. If we commence the Zoroas- ian year 1283 from March 21, 1914 stead of September 12, 1913, we shall store it to its pristine correct position, e commencement of our year having n account of faulty intercalations or glect of intercalations receded from March 21 to September 12. Let us go n according to the present faulty cal- ulation up to March 20, 1914, and com- nence again the Yezdezardi year 1283 orrectly from March 21, 1914, celebrat- ng for once the New Year's day a second ime on that date. And after that date e should make the fifth Gatha extend ver 48 hours instead of 24 every fourth ear, whenever the corresponding nglish year is a leap year according to he Gregorian calendar. This plan will void all future error, and is recom- nended by the sub-committee appoint- d last year to report on the reform of he Zoroastrian year.

Some of our people think this reform s of no importance. A prayer, it is aid, is sure to be heard whenever it ay be recited. It may also be said hat our Hindu and Mahomedan fellow ountrymen follow the lunar year and ave intercalations peculiar to them, he commencement of their year arying irregularly from year to year. And yet these communities feel no great practical difficulty. The answer to this is that it is our duty to restore the correct solar year which we have inherited from our civilised ances- ors in Persia, and to hold our seasonal festival or Gahambars at the correct seasons of the year. For a highly educated and intelligent community like the Parsis to put up with a manifestly faulty calendar, when their ancient calendar year was the solar year which has only in comparatively recent times been adopted by all civilised nations, can only be put down to slovenliness, and want of precision and regularity. It is for you to consider whether you would continue the present confused and inaccurate way of reckoning your year, which is similar to, though a great deal better than the confused way of our Mahomedan and Hindu fellow countrymen, or adopt the civilised and accurate year of your ancestors. If the Committee of High Priests, officiating priests and Avesta students appointed by your Standing Committee in accordance with the fifth resolution of the last Conference, which we may call our Ecclesiastical Council, would be so good as to take up this question of the reform of our calendar, and publish an authoritative opinion on it, and recommend that all officiating priests should follow the new calendar year from the Jamshedi Naoroz of 1914, all difficulties would vanish, for there would hardly be, as I hope, any officiating priests who would be so unreasonable as to act against the declared opinion of such an authoritative Committee. We have no Zoroastrian Emperor or Pope of our own to enforce by law such a reform. We can only adopt it of our own free-will and by mutual agreement; I hope to our credit it will be so adopted without further hesitation or dispute by the enlightened members of our community.

CHARITY ORGANISATION.

At the last Conference, resolution 6 was passed about the importance of a Charity Organisation Scheme for our community, and of adopting scientific methods of giving relief to the helpless and the deserving poor. Hitherto our charitable efforts have been spasmodic and uncoordinated, and have not prevented the pauperisation of able-bodied persons or enabled us to discover and obviate the causes of poverty. It is necessary that to obtain the best results from the numerous charitable funds and institutions founded liberally for the benefit of Parsis, the best modern methods of relief should be studied and applied. The advice of Professor C. R. Henderson, of Chicago, was to send an educated young man to England and America to study the work of charitable organisation societies and the scientific methods of relief. We cannot do better than follow this advice as early as possible. According to the rough calculations made by Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, out of a Parsi population of 46,231 in Bombay, 1,518 persons obtained help from public charitable funds in 1909 to the extent of Rs. 55,879. This amount, I believe, does not include private charities or the help given by charitable institutions. Mr. Hormasji A. Wadya, who is the most active trustee of the N. M. Wadia charities, estimated the amount of public charities among Parsis to be greatly in excess of one lakh of rupees a year. In spite of these princely charities for the benefit of a small community, the cry of proverty and distress has in the opinion of some observers been daily growing. At a period of rapidly growing trade and industries among us, it is necessary, therefore, to adopt the scientific methods of relief of the West. The cost of sending a highly educated and energetic young man to study these methods in Europe and America, cannot exceed a sum of about eight thousand rupees, which will include the cost of a small library of reference books to be collected. Of this sum the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet and N. M. Wadia Funds may provide two-thirds between themselves, and the Trustees of other charitable funds may make up the remaining one-third. It should not be difficult to carry out this plan. His services should be retained for some time longer after his return to study our wants and frame a charitable organisation scheme for the needs of our community, suited to to the conditions prevailing here. I hope that some practical steps in this direction may shortly be taken by the leaders of Parsi charities.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

Recently the subject of providing a residential home or hostel for Parsi girls coming from the mofussil to receive their education in Bombay has been much discussed. But far more important than a hostel is a good Girls' High School admitting both boarders and day scholars, under the management of an able European head mistress of experience and University distinction and of both European and Indian assistant mistresses. We have no good boarding school suitable for the middle or richer classes that would, besides preparing students wishing to enter the University, impart a sound education suitable for girls who wish to end their scholastic career after completing the High School course, and embracing useful optional subjects like Botany, Biology, Music, Hygiene, Domestic Economy, Household Management, Cookery, Laundry, Care of Infants and First Aid. The latter kind of education is much more useful and is a greater want in Parsi homes than ordinary scholastic education leading up to the Matriculation Examination.

The want of religious education for Parsi girls is also greatly felt. If a good High School for girls of all Indian communities were established, it would be possible to provide special religious education for girls of each community in the hostel set apart for it, and the want of religious education for high school girls would thus be supplied. It is hoped that one or more philanthropic gentlemen will earnestly take up this important question and provide a superior Girls' High School for Bombay within a reasonable period of time.

"There are at present three small boarding schools for Parsi boys at Deolali, Lanauli and Panchgany, each fairly good in its way, the first being under an experienced educationist like Mr. E. D. Talati. In place of the three scattered schools, if one good public school on the model of some of the best schools of England like those of Bedford and Cheltenham, and suitable for the needs of Parsi middle class families could be founded in a healthy station, it would supply a great want.

"That our system of public instruction has run too much in a narrow groove is obvious. It was designed to meet the needs of a time when the English clerk was in great demand both in Government and private offices. But with the increase of commerce and industries and the growing supply of English clerks, the value of merely literary training has greatly fallen, and the need of technically trained men has greatly increased. No system of education can be said to fulfil its objects that does not provide such instruction as will suit the environment of local industries and provide a living for young men of all classes. A comprehensive and well organised system of general and technical instruction for boys and young men of all communities can only be carried out by Government or a local body empowered to levy a special rate for both general and technical instruction. A small community like that of the Parsis can hardly be expected to undertake the stupendous task of providing a completely organised system for boys of their community. It seems to me that one or more schools for Parsi lads of 14 to 17 years, who do not aim at proceeding to the University, may advantageously be opened by philanthropists to take them through a Preliminary Technical Course.

"Last year I referred to the admirable trade schools of Munich and Leeds which provide trade schools for theoretical and practical instruction in the various local trades. There is endless scope for similar schools for artisans and craftsmen in Bombay. It would be almost impossible to confine the benefits of such technical or trade schools to Parsi lads alone. Boys of all communities who have received general education up to the end of the fourth Anglo-Vernacular standard will have to be admitted, though a certain number of places may certainly be reserved for Parsi lads if the benefactor is of that opinion. But in purely Parsi charitable institutions, the course of the high school department should be bifurcated after the fourth Anglo-Vernacular standard is completed. There should be firstly a very small department preparing for the entrance examination of the University for exceptionally bright boys alone, and secondly a much larger department for the teaching of a Preliminary Technical Course, wood work and iron work.

PETIT PARSI ORPHANAGE.

"Similarly in the Petit Parsi Orphanage for boys it would be well not to encourage all boys to pass the Matriculation Examination, but after the boys have passed the fourth Anglo-Vernacular standard and acquired a fair knowledge of English, their general education should be limited to about three hours and a half a day, say from 8 to 11-30 in the morning, and the afternoon hours from 1 to 6 p. m., should be devoted to the learning of some trade as in the Paris Municipal Schools. Or if agriculture be practically taught throughout the morning and part of the afternoon school subjects may be taught for two hours, and the science of agriculture for about an hour, late in the afternoon and night. The Petit Parsi Orphanage is very admirable in many ways, and provides instruction in trades like carpentry, cabinet-making, coopering and printing. But if funds allowed, there could be an unlimited increase in the number of trades and industries taught. We have often been talking of technical and trade schools. Rather than open individual schools separately, philanthropists may be induced to endow trade schools in connection with the orphanage to teach additional trades like blacksmithing, machine work, steam-fitting and plumbing, shoe and harness making, tailoring, tinsmithing upholstery, wheel wrighting, painting, bricklaying and plastering, etc. The full course of agriculture would include a knowledge of drainage, irrigation, breeding and care of cattle, dairying, etc. In course of time it should be possible to remove the Orphanage to spacious grounds and a more healthy site in Salsette. In the case of indigent students unable to pay the fees for boarding and instruction, the principle which has been carried out most successfully in the Hampton Institute of America for negroes should be acted upon. A poor student on admission there pays an entrance fee which covers the cost of his uniform and working dress and the necessary amount of furniture. These are some of the directions in which we may usefully extend our educational charities in the immediate future.

THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

"The establishment of a Theological College would be of great help to the cause of our religion in other ways. It is well known that we have no regular system of education for High Priests or other clergy attached to our Fire Temples. We have no body of clergy who can minister to our spiritual wants in the present advanced times. It seems to me that one who has passed the B. A. degree examination with mental and moral science for his optional subject and also the M. A. degree examination in Persian, and Avesta and Pahlavi would make an excellent student for an advanced special course fitting him for the duties of a high priest. In connection with the improved education of our dasturs and priests, it seems necessary that steps should be taken at an early date for a search for old manuscripts bearing on our religion and history in Persia and the adjoining countries. While savants of several European nations are working in the field of ancient history and archæology in the same countries, the Parsis of India should not remain indifferent."

The President proceeded to speak of the need for a religious revival among Parsis.

One reason, he said, why there should be a religious revival soon among Parsis was, that religion was the strongest bond that kept a community together. Their small community of about 90,000 men, women and children in the whole world, was apparently falling to pieces. The stragglers in distant countries who had married and settled down with no intention to return were lost to the community. But if in their own home the bonds of union were loosened, the chances of the community keeping together as a solid body for a long time to come are considerably lessened.

"The other great reforms, besides the education of our high priests and clergy generally, and the formulation of a simple creed, that are urgently wanted," concluded the speaker, "are the revision of our prayers and the publication of an authoritative Book of Common Prayer in the vernacular, the revision of our important ceremonies like the funeral ceremony, the provision of well lighted, well furnished and airy prayer halls, and of regular public services and sermons. I can merely touch upon these reforms in this speech. They may seem to be ideal, but are not at all premature in our present advanced condition. If a few enlightened men take the lead, the rest of our people are bound to follow in course of time. No reform can wait till all agree to carry it out. I beg of you earnestly to give your patient consideration to these suggestions which I have ventured to place before you."

This concluded the business of the first day's sitting.

SECOND DAY'S SITTING.

PARSIS AND LIBERAL EDUCATION.

The second day's proceedings of the conference were continued yesterday. The attendance was small in the morning but in the afternoon the theatre was again packed.

In the morning Mr. D. M. Madon, the secretary read the report of the standing committee which detailed its work during the year. The report was adopted on the motion of Mr. Merwanji Mancherji Cama and seconded by Dastoor Jamshed Hormuzdyar.

The first resolution deploring the deaths of the joint honorary secretaries, Mr. Jijibhoy Pestonji Mistri, M.A., and Dr. Cursetji Nowroji Shahiar, L. M. & S., and conveying condolences to the bereaved families was moved by the President and passed in silence.

Three papers were then read, two being in Gujarati. These were "Preparations for death" by Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga, B. A., and "The Ordeal of Truth, Morality and Innocence in ancient times" by Mr. Ardesher Khurshedji Vessawewalla, B.A. Mr. Dorabji Edulji Gimi, B.A., then read a paper in English on "Liberal Education" from which we take the following :—

Same fifty years ago there existed in the Bombay Presidency but one Medical College, one Engineering College, as it was then called, and three Arts Colleges. The first two were nearly empty. While the large number of B. A.'s came almost to be "looked down upon." What are they good for? was the question. Gradually people's attention was turned to something more tangible, more practical.

We take our cue from England in many matters and following the lead of the English Universities, we have been of late paying, as said above, much more attention to science and technical education. This expansion of the educational scheme can produce nothing but good; provided we keep in mind that, situated as we are, without liberal education to back up scientific (or any other form of productive) education, we shall want the vitalizing principle which the former alone can impart. Contemplate for a while our present position. We may have advanced a little beyond the sister communities living side by side with us. But we have yet a long headway to make. Our social and religious life, as opposed to economical, remains to be galvanized into healthy activity. Our people are not so much poor in wealth as in liberal ideas. A very large portion of the community is plunged in superstition to such a degree that a sublime religion of which any nation past or present may be proud, has been degraded into a system of mere ceremonial. Superstitions, constituting the moral debris of the old-world Indian civilization, fit in this age as objects of curiosity merely, like the flint-weapons of the palæolithic age, bound in their effect to debase and enslave the mind, pass current to-day among a large section of our society, as religion.

In the field of politics we observe the same crudity of ideas. The extreme opinions need only be mentioned. There are some who say "Politics should be left alone. We have nothing to do with it." At the other end you find two classes of politicians, opposed to each other. One of these two will be satisfied with nothing less than immediate self-government, the other will have government do everything for them. It is enough to point out that such opinions betray an ignorance of the most elementary notions of Government.

The subjects of religion, literature and politics are mentioned just to turn our eyes on ourselves, and to enable us to realise how much we have yet to learn. I connect these and other shortcomings with the subject in hand, being strongly of opinion that the studies which are included under the general term liberal education, as distinguished from a mere professional or scientific education, can alone give the large views, the intelligent out-look on life, the capacity to think for ourselves, which we sadly want.

The object of all education is to create first a small class—a minority of the population—of advanced thinkers, men who are to serve as examples to those behind them, and to serve as their guides. Secondly, education, if it fulfils its aim, has to create a general public most of whom, if themselves ignorant of many matters useful to them in life know where to seek guidance, to whom to turn for instruction. The highly educated will be always a minority. But the spread of education means that, though this class remains a minority of the population, its numbers go on increasing. Similarly a genuine spread of education is tested, not by the number of schools and colleges, but by the capacity of the general public to distinguish between those who are qualified to guide them and those who are "charlatans and importers."

The condition of our women is another proof of the defect here spoken of. Where there is liberal education, the rights of woman will always be seriously considered. There is a pretty large class among us which never feels tired of inveighing against the sex. The most common form of the accusation is: "The freedom you have granted them has spoiled them, has produced nothing but evil." No honest man can deny that in some matters freedom has been abused. But in the same breath, it must be admitted that high education has had a sobering effect on them, as on males. Nor can any candid person deny that a good foundation for a child's education is an impossibility, with a mother and sisters immersed in ignorance. Doctors have often declared that the high rate of mortality among children is owing to the ignorance of mothers. It may be declared with equal truth that if ignorant mothers did not stunt the intellectual growth of their children, there would not be so many failures in life. It is the mother alone that can with her womanly tenderness, backed by a superior intelligence, sow the seeds of noble character in the boy or girl entrusted to her care. Schools and Colleges have to build on that foundation. If the foundation is weak, no school or college can repair the mistake.

THE CALENDAR.

The second resolution proposed to adopt the scheme prepared by the standing committee of the conference for reforming the Zorastrian calendar. It appealed to the Zorastrians to adopt the reformed calendar for the purposes of religious ceremonies. The resolution was moved by Shams-ul-Ulma Dastoor Sardar Kaikobad Aderbad Dastoor Noshirwan and seconded by Dastoor Dr. Maneckji Nasserwanji Dhalla. Mr. Dhunjisha Meherjibhai Madon supported and it was unanimously passed.

The third resolution recognised the need of organising Parsi charity and putting it on a proper footing and requested the standing committee to prepare a scheme with that view. It was proposed by Dr. Rustom Nanabhai Ranina and seconded by Miss Shirin Maneckji Cursetji.

In support of the resolution Miss Shirin said that Parsi charity organisation was greatly needed in the community. The community should take pride that although there were large number of poor people in the community there was not a single man seen in the streets as a beggar. The community had spent large sums of money in building two palatial hospitals—one built by Mr. Bomonji Petit and the other by Dr. Masina—but there was not an infectious disease hospital which was a great want in the community.

The resolution was then put to the vote and passed unanimously.

The fourth resolution moved by Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama said that in view of the differences of opinion in the community and among the priests and students of the Zorastrian religion about the expenses in connection with funeral ceremonies the conference requested the Ecclesiastical Council appointed by them last year to determine what ceremonies and expenses were necessary according to their religion and to acquaint the community with that fact.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Ardesher Kharsetji Vesawewala and supported by Mrs. Hirji Pestonji Adenwala and passed unanimously.

The fifth resolution which was moved by Dr. Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak urged the community not to object to the filling in of malarial and insanitary wells on religious grounds and to use quinine during malarial outbreaks.

Mr. Beramgohur Temurasp Anklesaria seconded and the resolution was passed unanimously.

Sardar Khan Bahadur Phiroze Hoshang Dastoor moved that the conference was of opinion that in order to supply the want of competent preachers and to fix their *honoraria*, the standing committee should put in force certain schemes. It was seconded by Mr. Khoorshedcher Temoorasp Anklesaria and passed unanimously.

Khan Bahadur Aderji Dalal moved that the conference should request the rich members of the community to start a fund for excursions for poor children.

Mr. Dhanjibhai Temulji Engineer seconded and it was passed unanimously.

Mr. Dhanjisha Meherjibhai Madon then moved the last resolution which stated that a rule should be added in the Zoroastrian conference regulations stating that a fee of Rs. 5 should be fixed for life membership.

The conference was then adjourned until to-day.

A KING AGAINST HIS BROTHER.

CLAIM TO £30,000 A YEAR.

The new King of Bavaria is engaged in a serious quarrel with his younger brother, Field-Marshal Prince Leopold, according to the *Vossische Zeitung*, over the right to the revenue from an endowment left in the eighteenth century. The annual income from this donation is estimated at about £30,000.

The estates which yield this sum were bequeathed by Duke Clement of Bavaria in 1769, with the condition that the income from them was to go for life to the second son of each Elector who succeeded to the Electorate of Bavaria, which only became a kingdom in 1806. The aim was to compensate the younger son for the loss of the succession to the throne.

The last member of the royal family who could prove his title to the endowment was the mad King Otto, now deposed, who ceased to draw the income as soon as he succeeded to the Throne. Since that date in 1889, no one has drawn the income. Now, however, King Louis claims the revenue for his second son, Prince Charles, arguing that under the terms of the will this prince is the only existing second son of a reigning monarch.

In this contention, he is probably in accord with the strict letter of the will. Prince Leopold, however, claims that the money was left to compensate whichever of the two sons in each generation did not ascend the Throne. As his brother has succeeded, he argues that he is entitled to the money. The capital value of the estates is about £1,500,000.

GIPSY DEATH WAIL.

MOURNING THE LOST PET OF THE TRIBE.

The gipsy death wail has been sounding in Ilford. Curly-headed little Marco Daker a roguish boy with olive skin and sloe-black eyes, the pet of the Hungarian gipsies living there, has died. He passed in the middle of the night, suddenly, and the shrieks and cries of anguish which came from the shops where the gipsy visitors have taken up their quarters alarmed the neighbours. The police who were summoned witnessed a strange scene by the uncertain light of a smoking and smelly paraffin lamp. On a bed in one corner of the shop—which was a real feather bed and a foot thick—lay the little one. Round it huddled the mother and her women friends sobbing and wailing and appealing to Heaven with uplifted hands. Again and again the death wail broke from the mother's anguished lips. The swarthy black-bearded men of the tribe, sturdy, picturesque-looking figures, with their scarlet shirts open at the throat, stood by stolidly smoking. They shrugged their shoulders at the weeping women. "It is the will of God," one of them muttered in French.

Next morning other women of the tribe came to pay ceremonial calls. They had put on their bravest and best attire, and the jewellery jingled with every step they took. Gold and silver coins bedecked their bright headgear, gold hundred-franc pieces dangled on their necklaces, and French louis and English sovereigns hung from their ears. Of gold, silver, and ivory bracelets they wore a dozen on each arm. One curious observer computed that a particular woman whom he noted wore coins to the value of £19. On a table in the room stood a hissing tea-urn in silver plate, with oranges, sweets, and an assortment of small cakes and biscuits disposed around it. All the visitors drank tea and partook of the other dainties, and the women mourned together.

KING ALFONSO'S HEIR.

The King of Spain (says the Club Window Gossip of the *Liverpool Daily Post*) has decided that, in due time, he will send his son and heir to Eton.

This is an exclusive and, of course, premature piece of news, which (says that journal) will entail futile contradictions.

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NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

MR. BONAR LAW ON HOME RULE.

ATTACK UPON NATIONALISTS.

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers are later than the mail:—

London, Nov. 23.

Addressing a Unionist demonstration at Birmingham yesterday, Mr. Bonar Law (Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons) alluded to what he described as Mr. John Redmond's action in dragging the Crown into the Home Rule controversy. He asserted that twelve years ago Mr. Redmond assailed the Dublin City Corporation for debasing itself at the feet of Queen Victoria. Members of the House of Commons would remember that when the British army was defeated in South Africa, and soldiers were lying dead on the battlefield, the Nationalists raised exulting shouts of triumph. Men with the record were now urging the Government to use British troops to shoot down the loyalists in a country where the National Anthem was derided and where the memory of a dead soldier was not respected, because his body was wrapped in the British flag. If the Nationalists thought that British soldiers were going on such an errand they were making a mistake.

LABOUR UNREST.

Referring to the labour unrest, he said the real problem of statesmanship was to get a fairer distribution of wealth without drying up the sources of wealth. The trade unions had helped the workers in the raising of wages, although they had not done so during the last ten years, because the more the unions were devoted to politics the more were they becoming the mouthpiece of a single party and the less was their influence upon the country. He believed that a change in the fiscal system would tend to raise the general level of wages, and he thought that a general election was not far distant.

REPLY TO THE ULSTER MOVE.

London, Nov. 23.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Gaelic League are forming a rifle corps to co-operate with the Citizen's "Army," which is being recruited in Munster, Leinster and Connaught as a reply to the Ulster "army" movement.

MEXICAN MUDDLE.

Washington, Nov. 21.

General Carranza has further complicated the situation in Mexico, by opening a campaign against Dictator Huerta. Carranza declares that his purpose is to march upon Mexico City. He has made overtures for his recognition by the United States, but so far he has met with no success in that direction.

The American authorities have agreed to afford protection to all foreigners on the east coast of Mexico and also to protect Lord Cowdray's oil interests. The State Department here believes that Huerta's power is declining and that it is merely a matter of time until he resigns. This belief explains the policy of procrastination.

The Mexican Congress met yesterday, and was addressed by the Dictator, but there was no demonstration.

A telegram from El Paso, in Texas, states that the Mexican Constitutionalists yesterday destroyed two railway trains conveying 2,000 Government troops to the south of Juarez.

The United States troops along the border are being strengthened.

Two members of the Madero family yesterday fled to an American warship at Vera Cruz after they had been released from prison on bail under the Dictator's orders.

Later on Mr. Bryan denied that he had entered a protest against the despatch of British ships to Mexican waters.

SEVERAL ASSASSINATIONS IN CHINA.

Shanghai, Nov. 21.

A reign of terror prevails in Shanghai, owing to four murders and eight attempts at murder having been committed here during the last six weeks, the assailants escaping in each case.

Foreigners believe that the murders were the work of Pekin spies, owing to a report that former members of the Kuming-Teng have been organising a band of assassins with the object of killing President Yuan Shih Kai and the military leaders. It is feared that a crisis will take place if the Pekin Government continues its present methods.

WIRELESS TELEPHONES.

A GERMAN PERFORMANCE.

Berlin, Nov. 23.

Admiral Eusmann, director of the Lorenz Engineering Company, announces in a letter now for the first time that on October 27, he successfully transmitted a wireless telephone message from Hanover to New Jersey (in the United States) by means of the Goldschmidt high frequency machine.

[Last week it was reported from London that Mr. Marconi had conducted wireless telephone conversations between Ireland and Nova Scotia. Mr. Marconi subsequently denied this report, but he admitted that he had succeeded in conversing over long distances.]

MUTINOUS LUNATICS.

Rome Nov. 23.

At Ponteseveed near Milan, on Friday, 2,000 boy and girl lunatics, armed with broomsticks, overpowered a number of warders in charge of them. About 1,000 of the mutineers escaped, despite the efforts of warders, police, and firemen, the latter using fire hoses.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL FATALITIES.

Vancouver, Nov. 23.

While engaged in a game of Rugby football at Victoria yesterday between a local team and the New Zealanders, Ogden (Victoria) was injured in a scrum and as a result he died a few hours later.

In the United Stated during the past football season 14 players were killed and 163 more were seriously injured.

AIRMAN'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

Paris, Nov. 23.

While Emile Vedrine was flying a monoplane at Rheims yesterday at a height of 1,500 yards, his motor caught fire. He volplaned to the earth with his machine ablaze and narrowly escaped death.

SCIENCE NOTES.

NEW DISCOVERY OF RADIUM.

The door to the world's treasure store of radium is being opened, so it is declared. By a new process which has just been discovered by Professor Rudolf Sommer, of Germany, it will be possible, it is stated, to extract radium from an ore of which there are supplies in plenty. The quantity of pure radium at present in existence only amounts to a few grammes, and of these four are in possession of the scientific authorities at Vienna, and four are housed in London's own radium institute. After five years of exhaustive research work at Neulengbach, near Vienna, Professor Sommer has discovered, says the *Daily Mirror*, a process by which it is possible to extract pure radium salts from carnotite ore, both quickly and economically. This important discovery is now well on the way to a practical working, and before many months have passed the hospitals of the world should be obtaining supplies of the precious element. For the past five years Professor Sommer has been conducting experiments at his own works, with a view to solving the problem of easier and quicker production of radium, and he has now succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. He has already produced three-quarters of a gramme of radium, which, at the price last obtained, is worth considerably over £20,000. The actual cost of a gramme of the precious substance to-day is £30,000, though its normal price in recent times was £16,000.

NEW GERM PERIL.

Professor Chantemesse and Dr. Rappin, of the Pasteur Institute, have isolated the germ which killed eleven people who partook of cream at a wedding feast at Cholet recently, and declare that it is a new and unnamed variety. Its peculiarities are that it continually varies its shape, colour, and size, sometimes being only a thousandth part of a millimetre long and at others five times as large. Three rabbits and six guinea pigs, which were inoculated by the investigators, died in less than twelve hours, while a mouse became ill but recovered. Dr. Rappin, adds the *Express* Paris correspondent, has written to the Academy of Science for permission to call the new microbe "Bacillus hypertoxicus."

CAN CANCER HEAL SPONTANEOUSLY?

Dr. Theilhaber quotes von Hansemann as stating that two kinds of cancer can heal spontaneously, to wit: chorioepithelioma and epithelioma of the face. Of course, it can be said that these growths are not true cancer; but it has further been claimed that individual cancers of the uterus have never re-appeared after simple means of treatment. In regard to modern teachings, the doctor does not believe in the alleged radium, x-ray, and mesothorium treatment as curative: for common sense assures us, he says that of the millions of cancer cells attacked by the rays, by no means all can be influenced. The beneficent influence of the destruction of hosts of cells, it is added, is doubtless due, not so much to the crippling of tumour cells as to the stimulation of the connective cells. Any arrest of cancer growth he believes to be due to the latter cause which may hinder and sometimes prevent the cancer element.

LAME-SICKNESS.

An investigation of the South African disease known as lamziekte, or lame-sickness, suggests that it is due to a special plant poison that is generated under abnormal conditions in grasses or other plants that are normally harmless. Its development seems to be associated with unusual weather and soil experiences, of which summer drought is important. Through such conditions wilting would favour the formation of the poison, and this gives explanation for the common belief that the disease results from eating wilted plants.

NUTRITIOUS BREAD MADE FROM SAWDUST.

There is said to be a bakery in Germany, that turns out 20,000 loaves of sawdust bread daily and finds a ready market for this output. Although this "wooden bread" is intended for consumption by horses only, it is claimed by the manufacturers that in case of famine it would furnish a nutritious and highly satisfactory food for human beings. The sawdust is first subjected to a process of fermentation and various chemical manipulations, and is mixed with one-third part of rye flour. It is then formed into loaves and baked in an oven like any other bread.

INCUBATORS IN EGYPT.

The announcement is made by Mr. W. H. Cadman, that he has discovered how the ancient Egyptians incubated chickens to the number of 120,000,000 a year. He has found incubators which he states were used in Egypt 5,000 years ago. The secret has been well guarded, but it is laid bare at last. They had no oil stoves or gas or electric heated incubators, but they had ovens which worked much better, even though they required more constant tending. Each oven was calculated to hold 7,000 eggs, and the fuel by which it was heated consisted of chopped straw and dung, but for the last ten days of the hatching the energy was supplied altogether by the chickens themselves. It is the commonest error of those operating modern incubators to use too much heat, especially towards the end of the period, and now we may learn from the old Egyptians how not to do things as well as how to do them. The use of the straw and other light fuel shows that the Egyptians were most careful to avoid too intense heat at any stage. We thought that we were the first in the world to hatch chickens and other poultry in incubators, but we are only about fifty centuries behind the time.

MAETERLINCK ASKS QUESTIONS OF GHOSTS.

Maurice Maeterlinck, writing about life after death, makes these remarks about the so-called "spirits" that are materialised by mediums: "It is a remarkable thing that they appear to be much more interested in events here below than in those of the world wherein they move. They seem, above all, jealous in establishing their identity, to prove that they still exist, that they recognise us, that they know everything; and, to convince us of this they enter into the most minute and forgotten details with extraordinary precision, perspicacity and prolixity. They are also extremely clever at unravelling the intricate family connections of the persons actually questioning them, of any of the sitters or even of a stranger entering the room They recall this one's little infirmities that one's maladies, the eccentricities or tendencies of a third. They have cognizance of events taking place at a distance, but there comes from it all no breath, no glimmer of the hereafter, not even the something vaguely promised and vaguely waited for. We shall be told that the mediums are visited only by inferior spirits, incapable of tearing themselves from earthly cares and soaring towards greater and loftier ideas.

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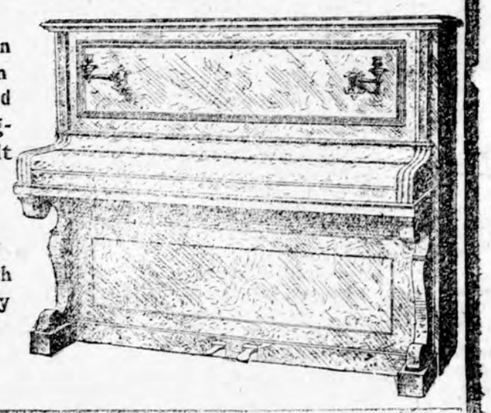

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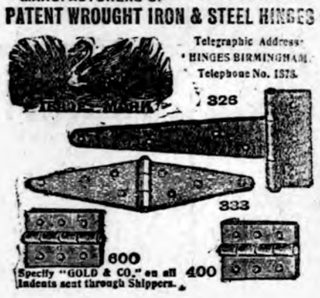

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THE Public are hereby notified that every purchaser of a bottle of the well known and Popular brand—

"HUNTLY BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY"

is entitled to a packet of playing cards **GRATIS** during **THIS MONTH ONLY.** Please insist on having a free packet of playing cards for every bottle you buy which can be had from all the leading wine dealers.

"HARD TIMES"

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of Thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our

FIRE PROOF SAFES

have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

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HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS

Favourite pens throughout all India and the East. Their oblique points —Fine, Medium and Broad — and easy, pleasant action, distinguish the Hindoos from all other kinds.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

CURES ALL

SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHŒA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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Sold by all Chemists.

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